The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XI. QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896. No. 35.

Garden Seeds

(Flower and Vegetable.)

Try Clark's Sarsaparilla

As a Spring Medicine.

FOR SALE BY

Creamer Bros

Druggists and Stationers.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

OFFICE OF

J. P. CREAMER, V.S.

S. H. Caswell & Co.,

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COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

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SHINGLES, LATH, SASH, DOORS, AND all other building material, and Blacksmith Coal.

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SHOE STORE IN TOWN.

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LEATHER (Wholesale or Retail), HEMP, KNIVES and FURNISHINGS, SHOE LACES (Porpoise), PEGS, SHOE POLISH (Liquid and Paste), Etc., Etc.

REPAIRING LEATHER AND RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Remember the place, Opposite the C. P. R. Depot, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Improved White Yorkshire Pigs For Sale.

PURE BRED SOWS FROM 250 lbs. to 300 lbs. weight—prices from $15 to $20. Also spring pigs from above sows from $3 upwards. The parent stock took first and third prizes at Regina exhibition.

32-40 J. S. COLLIE, Fort Qu'Appelle.

OFFICIAL TIME CARDS WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5c

DENTAL.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., SURgeon-Dentist, visits Indian Head on the second Friday and following Saturday of every month; Qu'Appelle, Leland Hotel, on the Wednesday and Thursday preceding.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc.
Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

WM. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and Real Estate Agent.

MEDICAL.

DR. C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer, For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the PROGRESS Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining. All work neatly and promptly executed. Qu'Appelle Station and Indian Head. A. Currie, assistant manager of Indian Head branch.

S. H. COLLISS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Next door to Creamer's drug store, Qu'Appelle.

W. H. ROBINSON, HOUSE, SIGN AND Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing and Paperhanging. Kalsomining a specialty. All work promptly executed. Paint shop above R. C. Andrew's livery stable, Indian Head.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Advertisements under this heading, 5 cents per line each insertion.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR cattle or oats, one heavy Clyde mare. 29tf J. B. MacCAUL.

FOR SALE—A CARLOAD OF FIRSTclass general purpose horses, from 4 to 7 years. Cash, cattle or farm notes. Apply, 34-35 CHAS. McDOUGAL, Qu'Appelle Station.

BANJO FOR SALE.—Five string—with resonator head; cost $24; good as new; half price. Also Mexican saddle, double cinch, stock horn, tooled pattern tree, made by Myers & Mueller, $25. Apply to J. PERRIN-JONES, Qu'Appelle Station.

FOR SALE.

300 WILLOW FENCE POSTS, 4 to 5 inches in diameter and one half inches in diameter. Apply to F. BELL, Progress Office. 29tf

For Sale or to Rent.

THE N.W. 16-18-19, W. 2nd. A SACRIfice. Thirty acres summerfallowed. Lots of good hay and wood. Clear title. No encumbrance. Apply to F. BELL, Progress Office.

$10 REWARD!

STRAYED FROM QU'APPELLE STATION, one bay filly, two years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, and a few white hairs on the other hind foot. Apply to C. G. BOOTH, at Caswell's store. 30tf

LOST.

STRAYED FROM INDIAN HEAD ON May 15, an iron grey mare, had halter on; about 14 hands high. Any one giving information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. A. LEECH, 34-36 Indian Head.

SEALED TENDERS

FOR FENCING MATERIAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Clerk of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, up to noon, the 20th day of June, 1896, for delivering fencing material to the various dams and bridges mentioned herein on or before the 15th day of July next, namely, 72 rails and 43 posts to Peil's dam; also, 117 rails and 78 posts to Joseph Craig's dam; also 90 rails and 60 posts to Fred. Whittingham's dam; also, 98 rails and 65 posts to J. H. Fraser's dam; also, 74 rails and 50 posts to Robert Craig's dam; also, 28 rails and 18 posts to bridge south side of Sec. 14, Tp. 19, R. 15; also, 90 rails and 60 posts to W. C. Cameron's dam; also, 98 rails and 66 posts to a bridge immediately north of W. C. Cameron's dam; also, 78 rails and 52 posts to Geo. Scarff's dam; also, 130 rails and 90 posts to the Rodger's dam; also, 144 rails and 108 posts to E. Whalen's dam; also, 92 rails and 68 posts to J. Smith's dam; also, 40 rails and 30 posts to a grading immediately east of J. Smith's dam; also, 80 rails and 60 posts to a dam on Wood Mountain trail near Geo. Spence's.

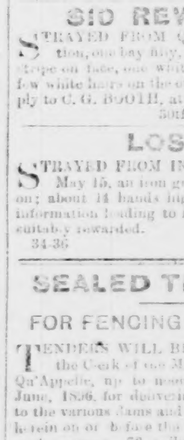
All of the aforesaid rails are to be straight poplar poles, 14 feet long, and the posts to be willow, not less than 3 inches in diameter at small end, 6 feet long and sharpened at large end.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

35-36 J. DOOLITTLE, Clerk.

THE FAMOUS

Dominion Pants Co.



SUITS FROM $11 TO ORDER.

AGENT:
R. E. SMITH
Qu'Appelle Station

1000 *samples to select from.*

HEAD OFFICE:
364, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

WAGHORN'S GUIDE & POCKET DIRECTORY TO WEST, EAST & NORTH WEST 50c p'y

—THE—

Qu'Appelle : Progress

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At the Printing Office, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., N.W.T., Canada.

Subscription Price $1 per annum in advance; $1.50 if not so paid.

FRED'K BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Business cards as per arrangement according to space.

Transient Ads, such as Legal Notices, By-Laws, Tenders, Notice of Meetings, etc., 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion, solid nonpareil measure.

Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Found, Astray, etc., 5 cents per line each insertion.

Church Notices and Society Entertainments from which a revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Rates for Commercial, Contract and Permanent advertisements will be furnished on application.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

A liberal commission allowed to parties willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms. FREDERICK BELL, Editor and Prop.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

The announcement made by Sir Charles Tupper in his Winnipeg speech regarding the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, and the statement of the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Minister of the Interior, to the effect that he entered the cabinet upon the distinct understanding that the road would be aided by the government and constructed to the sea, should afford great satisfaction to the settlers of this country, as we have now positive assurance that if the present government is sustained in power the opening up of this short route to the seaboard will soon be an accomplished fact.

While this railway will confer great benefits upon the city of Winnipeg and province of Manitoba the districts of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia will derive even greater advantages, for the larger portion of the former district is much nearer the Hudson Bay, and in regard to Assiniboia, it may surprise some of our citizens to know that the distance from Qu'Appelle —in the heart of the district—to the sea, at York Factory, is actually about 60 miles less than from Winnipeg to the same port, via the proposed route skirting the west shore of Lake Winnipegoosis—and even a little less than to Fort William on Lake Superior.

The following statement of distances will show more clearly the advantages of the route, viz:

	Statute Miles.
Winnipeg to Montreal, via C.P.R.	1,421
Winnipeg to York Factory via H.B.R.	860
Qu'Appelle to Montreal via C.P.R.	1,748
Qu'Appelle to York Factory via head of Lake Winnipegoosis	740
Qu'Appelle to Fort William	750
Qu'Appelle to H.B.R. at head of Lake Winnipegoosis	240

The rail journey, therefore, from Winnipeg to York Factory will be 624, and from Qu'Appelle 1,008 miles less than to Montreal.

Mr. Davin, in his address to the electors of Western Assiniboia, states that he is "in favor of the early construction of the Hudson Bay railway under conditions which will secure competition in freight rates, and with one of its termini in the heart of Assiniboia."

The point of junction of this branch with the Canadian Pacific railway, there is good reason for believing, will be at or near Qu'Appelle or Regina, and the necessity for such a connection will be clearly seen by reference to a map, for while the direct distance from Qu'Appelle to the head of Lake Winnipegoosis is only 240 miles, the distance via Winnipeg is about 625 miles.

Regarding the navigation of Hudson Bay and Straits, it is well known that ever since 1670, when the Honorable Hudson Bay Company obtained its charter, these waters have been—with a very few exceptions—traversed every year by the sailing vessels of the company, and on the authority of various experienced navigators, it may be stated that the period of safe navigation is at least four months, viz., from 15th June to 15th October, and in favorable seasons a few weeks longer.

The distance from York Factory to Liverpool is 2,940, from Montreal, 2,820, and from New York, 3,130 geographical miles; or York Factory is 120 miles further from Liverpool than Montreal, and 190 miles nearer than New York to the same port

We now come to the consideration of a subject of great importance, not only to our present population, but to all future settlers who may decide to make their homes in the west. What financial advantages may be expected from the opening up of this new trade route? In the first place, the construction of the Hudson Bay railway and connecting lines will give profitable employment to a large number of persons and be the means of circulating a considerable amount of money throughout the country, and after construction we shall find our distance to the seaboard reduced by about 1,000 miles, effecting a saving of at least one-third of our present freight rates on all exports to, and imports from, the European markets. Wheat, the most important product of this country, will be increased in value by at least 10c. per bushel; this statement is based on the following data, namely, Canadian Pacific railway freight rate per bushel, Qu'Appelle to Montreal, 31c. by car lots, distance, 1,748 miles; while to York Factory, 740 miles, the rate would be only 13c. calculated on the same basis, saving 18c. on railway transport. Now, in the opening up of a new route, the rates both by rail and ocean will probably be somewhat higher than by older lines, but 8c. per bushel will be a very liberal allowance to cover this difference, and there still remains 10c., by which amount, as before stated, the value of every bushel will be increased. It may also be pointed out that by this route it will be impossible to lower the grades by mixing with inferior eastern grain as is now done, and this may give our Northwest farmers a further advantage of several cents per bushel.

In the same way it may be shown that every head of stock, every pound of butter and other produce shipped to Europe, will be proportionately increased in value.

In consequence of the short rail route to the heart of the Northwest low rates of passage can be given to immigrants and low freight rates upon all imports, and exports. Land will be increased in value and from this source alone the Canadian Pacific railway will derive considerable advantage and with the rapid developement of the country there will be ample traffic of various kinds for both railways.

In addition to the commercial advantages which have been mentioned there is another consideration which although mentioned last is by no means of the least importance and must appeal strongly to the patriotism of many of our settlers.

The Hudson Bay route will form a new bond drawing into closer intercourse and sympathy this western country and the Mother Land—those little islands across the ocean—the centre of civilization and commerce of the world.

ESTIMATES from regular county correspondents of American Agriculturist, carefully consolidated, show an increase of 2.6 per cent in the acreage of winter wheat now growing in comparison with the acreage harvested last year. In spring wheat there is a decrease of slightly less than 1 per cent. The actual area is estimated at 25,048,000 acres of winter and 12,056,000 acres of spring, a total of 36,099,000 against 30,565,000 harvested last year. The acreage of the present year is smaller by some 333,000 acres than the average breadth of the past three years. Winter wheat shows a decline in condition of 5.3 points since May 1, standing at 83.1. The first report of spring wheat shows condition 95.5 a figure rarely exceeded in the history of the crop. In spite of low prices, the steady enlargement of oats acreage, which has been a marked feature of American agriculture in recent years continues. The area this year, according to special investigations exceeds that of last by about 300,000 acres, or 1.4 per cent, making it the largest ever planted. The season has been remarkably favorable for the crop, and condition, reported at 94.1, is 10 points higher than last year, and higher than has been reported in any year since 1888. Apparently another large acreage of corn has been planted. The season to date has been remarkably favorable. The condition of the crop is reported very uniform, and almost perfect, the general average being 95.9. —Bradstreet's

POLITICAL POINTERS.

According to the Moose Jaw Times of June 5, Mr. McInnis is loosing considerable ground in the Moose Jaw district. His trying to straddle three fences at the same time has proved too much for him. The Patron cannot stomach McInnis being a Patron, Grit and McCarthyite at one and the same time. He is simply a Grit for the purpose of capturing the Grit vote. Conservative Patrons should resent such a political demagogue and vote for the party concerning whom, a few years ago, Mr. McInnis thus wrote: "Whatever developement we have reached is due to the foresight of the Liberal Conservative leaders, and to their unbounded confidence in the country's capabilities. They have sought to harmonize diverse interests while their opponents obstructed. Their best efforts have been directed towards the formation of a united Canada; their opponents the while *'Preaching Secession and Provincial Strife.'* In opening up the Northwest they have been heavily handicapped by the *Studied Obstructions* of an *Unscrupulous Opposition*. They have always placed strong reliance in the broad intelligence of the people, while their opponents *Catered to Ignorance, Prejudice, Selfishness, and other Baser Passions.*" So much for Mr McInnis' consistency.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Mr. W. C. Hamilton, Regina, from Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, stating his position as a candidate for parliament, especially with reference to the construction of the H. B. railway:

WINNIPEG 5th June, 1896.

Dear Mr. Hamilton — I have your favor enquiring as to my position with reference to the construction of a railway to the Hudson Bay, and in reply I would say that Sir Charles promised me privately, as well as stated on the platform here on the Brydon rink, that if he were returned to power, he would have the construction of this railway immediately undertaken and pushed through to completion—that the portion of the road between the Canadain Pacific railway and the North Saskatchewan would be completed within two years, and that the balance of the road would be pushed on without any unnecessary delay. It was on the strength of this and similar promises that I took office, and I have no hesitation in saying to you, as I have stated from several platforms in Manitoba, that if the government do not carry out the pledges made by the premier in this respect, I shall at once hand in my resignation as Minister of the Interior, and will leave it to my supporters here to say whether I shall resign my seat in the house, also, or, retaining my seat, act as an independent member. If I resign on the ground that the Government has broken faith with Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in this respect, I do not believe it would be possible for them to get a colleague from the prairie section of the country, so that I ought to be, and I believe will be, able to exercise very considerable influence.

In conclusion, I would only say that I have the most absolute confidence in Sir Charles Tupper, and am as certain as I can be of anything which is still in the future, that he will carry out his promise to the very letter. If I did not think so, I would neither be his colleague nor a candidate for parliamentary honors.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) HUGH J. MACDONALD.

An argument has been advanced by the Grit party to the effect that the Conservative government has reduced the duty on agricultural implements but had not reduced the duty on the raw material, which on the face of it is entirely misleading, and will only have effect on those who do not study the question, as will be ascertained from the following:

Iron or steel plates, old tariff, $13 per ton; new tariF, $10.

Steel, old tariff, 30 p.c., not less than 12 p.c; new tariff, $10 per ton.

Plow plates, mold boards, etc., old tariff, 12½ p.c.; new tariff, 5 p.c.

Everything else agricultural, old tariff, 35 p.c.; new tariff, 5 p.c.

Iron, in pig, scrap iron, iron kentledge, old tariff, no reduction.

Iron or steel ingots, old tariff, $9, new tariff, $5.

Bar Iron or steel, old tariff, $13; new tariff, $10.

There is also a bonus offered by the Ontario government for pig iron produced in the province. The fact of the matter is, that the quality of Canadian iron is equal to the best Swedish. What has militated against the Canadian production up to the present time has been the coal question, which we are happy to say, has now been satisfactorily solved.

Reed is Coming.

OTTAWA, June 10.—Hayter Reed, deputy general of Indian affairs, has gone to Manitoba and the Northwest. He has just returned from a tour through the Simcoe constituencies. It is said Reed goes to assist the government to carry the elections in the west.

—It is reported that along the C.P.R. line there is more water than there has been for the past ten years.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by C. E. Carthew, under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 371 St. Paul St., Montreal.

SEASONABLE GOODS

FOR JUNE.

New Prints, FOR BLOUSES, DRESSES, ETC., Stylish Patterns and Fast Colorings.
Victoria Lawns,
Spotted Muslins,
Art Muslins,
Shirtings,
Apron Linens, Etc.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP.

J. A. Lidgate, DEALER IN Lumber Shingles Lath Doors Windows Mouldings Building Paper, Etc., AT Lowest Prices

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"There's a chiel among ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent 'em."

According to that bright, breezy, go ahead, outspoken print the Civic Review, California, the Co-operative Fruit Ranch Colony, at Whittier, is making good progress under the management of Mr. Will S. Fawcett, the greater part of the shares have been taken up, and 20,000 lemon trees have been planted. Where success is the point to be gained, the manager evidently knows how to force it, and certainly has proved the truth of the old adage that where there's a will there's a way.

One comes across pleasantly suggestive names from time to time; the following two may be considered such—Miss Ann M. Brace, and John Keaster.

It has been stated that "a man could easily carry a million pounds if the money was in £1,000 notes; it is worth while for every man to know this, so as to be prepared for an emergency."

A promiscuous scattering of orange peel on the sidewalks is not a commendable practice; ups and downs we all must have, but we need not necessarily augment the latter. Think of this, boys, when you are divesting the fruit you are so eager to get at, of its rind.

There may be seen on Mr. Empey's counter an excellent contrivance for keeping tea; it consists of a tin box capable of holding 45lbs which, in the present case, is known as Ceylon Blend, a tea from which can be made a delicious cup of the beverage "that cheers," though I am bound to admit I never heard it. The contrivance is a square tin box the top of which has been neatly cut out, and in its place an ingenious device adjusted and when in proper position forms the base of the box, the business end, if we may so term it. The tea, by means of a semi-revolving slide, and scoop, may be handled any number of times, and still kept comparatively air-tight, a matter of considerable importance.

Magistrates' Court.

Before Messrs. Beauchamp and Doolittle, J.P.'s, John J. Griffith was, on the information of C. G. Booth, charged that he did feloniously steal and carry away from the premises of one Walker Broley, one bay mare, the property of one Judson Booth, value, $40.

Mr. W. Smith appeared for the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

After hearing the evidence of some seven witnesses the bench considered the charge proven, and committed the accused for trial.

"I rest the book against my brimming eyes,
While memory, with eagerest persistence,
Draws back the starry curtain of the skies
And leads an shows to me down the darkness.
Let us be patient! These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise.
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume the dark disguise."

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and Interesting Paragraphs that Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

Exceptionally hot weather prevailed recently in Toronto, the thermometer registering 90 degrees.

The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending May 7 were $253,000. For the same week last year they were $208,000.

The new Union station at Toronto was opened the other night. Several thousand people visited the building. The Queen's own band rendered music. There was no ceremony.

A girl named Lamoureux, aged 18, belonging to Iberville, Que., and employed in a knitting factory in St. John's, jumped into the Richelieu river and was drowned. There is no reason for the act known.

Hon. Dr. Montague has made arrangements with the new Dominion line for cold storage accommodation on three vessels, calculated to give weekly accommodation for 300 tons of butter, cheese and fruit.

The fish merchants of Montreal are again pressing for the appointment of a fishery officer in that city, to watch the markets and fish stores, so as to prevent the sale of fish illegally caught. It is likely that the request will be granted.

Fowler Fries Heinsenit, a farmer living near Toronto, had on Saturday last a family consisting of his wife and three children, now he has nine children. His young wife presented him with six babies at one birth, three boys and three girls, all bright, well developed and able to cry lustily.

William Lesperance, a brakeman on the N. P., was accidently killed at Rounthwaite by falling between the cars. He was taken at once to the hospital at Brandon, and expired immediately on his arrival. His mother resides in Brandon, and a married sister in Winnipeg, Mrs. Geo. T. Bennett.

An $8,000 fire occurred at the corner of Bay and Adelaide streets, Toronto, a few days ago, in the heart of the business centre and did $20,000 damage to the Lead and Color company; $4,000 to the Brush Corset company and $2,000 to advertising agent Gorrie, and A. G. Strathy, owner of the building.

The Hawkesbury lumber mills, on Ottawa river, below L'Original are in flames. They are a total loss. The fire was fanned by a good breeze, the wind extending through lumber piles. There are six mills in all belonging to the company. The loss will be heavy and only partially covered by insurance.

Mr. C. Manning, farmer, living some four miles south of Cartwright, had a narrow escape, while hitching up his horses in the morning, one of the animals struck him down, and placing his knees on the prostrate man literally tore his left ear and the entire side of his face off. Mr. Manning caught the horse by the bit and thus narrowly saved his life. The horse would certainly have killed him if he could.

Edward Gibbon, of Simcoe, a young man, forged a check on his employers for $10, and raised $8 cash on it. The forgery was shortly detected, and Constable Tisdale went to arrest him. Gibbon drew a revolver and shot the officer, wounding him in the groin and back. Tisdale, with the aid of another officer, however, continued the effort to arrest Gibbon, who then placed a revolver to his head and killed himself.

The new freight tariff from Winnipeg to West Kootenay points which goes into effect on the 15th inst. has been issued. The rates show an advance of about ten cents per 100 pounds over existing rates. They are as follows:

To Nelson and Common points—Class 1, $2.32; class 2, $2.06; class 3, $1.80; class 4, $1.59; class 5, $1.28.

Sandon and common points—Class 1, $2.77; class 2, $2.44; class 3, $2.10; class 5, $1.49.

The assizes opened at Goderich the other day before Chief Justice Meredith. The most important case is the trial of the alleged Wingham white caps, charged with manslaughter of old man Fields. The case promises to be somewhat long drawn out. An extra panel of jurors has been struck, and the attendance of outsiders at the court is larger than at any assize held in years. Considerable speculation exists, as popular opinion is somewhat divided as to the guilt of the prisoners.

According to reports which have reached the mounted police department, the young Indian buck, "Almighty Voice," who is wanted for the murder of Sergeant Colebrake last fall, is hiding somewhere in the vicinity of Nut Lake, or Birch Hills. The police have been hot on his trail two or three times, and were successful in finding the Indian's horse in one camp, but through the help of his friends "Almighty Voice" got away. The government has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the Indian.

Agreement has been arrived by the different Canadian railways, by virtue of which each bicycle or tricycle be charged for the same as fifty pounds of extra baggage. The lowest charge will be twenty-five cents. The only railway cut of the agreement is the Intercolonial. The second point in the agreement is a change in the rules regarding storage of baggage, a graded scale being arranged by which the travelling public may be prevented leaving baggage for an unlimited period in the hands of a railway for a nominal figure.

The safe of Lockie & Co., Vancouver, B. C., wholesale fishing supplies, was blown open by burglars the other morning. A drawer of jewelry, held in trust, valued at $1,000 was taken, and $20 change. The charge of powder was so strong that part of the building was wrecked and set fire to. All books and valuable paper was destroyed. The total loss is very heavy. The safe though muffled by bales of fish nets, was literally blown to pieces. The town is entertaining as unwelcome guests a gang of sneak thieves and burglars, too clever as yet for the police.

Mr. E. H. Denis, chief census commissioner for Manitoba, left Ottawa recently for Winnipeg, to complete arrangements for taking the census. The work will actually begin about the 26th inst. Seven commissioners, one for each of the Dominion electoral divisions in Manitoba, have been appointed as follows: A. McMicken, Winnipeg; Joseph Baril, Provencher, Wm. Cralston, Clearwater; Lisgar, Wm. Ferguson, Hamiota, Marquettee; Norman Matheson, Kildonan, Selkirk; and Robert Adams, Virden, Brandon. The enumeration will not take more than two weeks.

Referring to the proposal to establish a fast mail service with Canada, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the English House of Commons, said negotiations with the Dominion government for a new steamship service were scarcely completed. He added the imperial government would not be in a position to decide what assistance it was justified in affording until the cost of such service were more fully ascertained. If the service is established, mails for Australia which can with advantage be sent via Canada will be so forwarded.

An Indian half-breed named Abram Claus, residing near the village of Cathcart, in Brant county was murdered by his step-father, Jacob Hill, at a late hour last night. A quarrel arose during a dispute, in which the men came to blows. Hill, who is an Indian about seventy years of age, reached for a butcher knife which lay upon a shelf near at hand, and plunged it into the side of Claus up to the hilt. Claus fell upon the floor and died in a few minutes. Hill walked to Burrford, five miles, and surrendered himself to the police. He was subsequently removed to Brantford jail.

The Field's manslaughter case on trial at Goderich, came to an abrupt close recently. While the case was proceeding an agreement was arrived at by which the case was taken from the jury, the the prisoners having agreed to plead guilty to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. This pleading was accepted by Chief Justice Meredith, who sentenced Robt. Harrison and George Phippen, to three years in the provincial penitentiary; C. Nansen and Thomas Montgomery to two years in the same institution, and Albert Martin six months in the Central prison. The prisoners were completely staggered by the sentences, they having felt confident that the case would break down altogether and only nominal punishment inflicted.

The Northern Pacific hotel was totally destroyed by fire the other afternoon. The fire began on the third flat, where the chimney from the kitchen stove entered the roof, and is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney. There was virtually nothing saved from the two upper flats and what was taken out of the lower flat was badly damaged. The boarders were heavy losers, the principal ones being E. S. Macdonald, E. Straube, Henry Izzard and Charles Carclay, all of whom lost all the clothing they had. The hotel was owned and run by Frank A. Tamblyn. It was insured, together with the contents, in the British American and the Commercial Union for $5,000 and was valued, with contents, at $10,000.

There was a remarkable scene at the at Osgoode hall, Toronto, recently where Judge Robertson was hearing a dispute over the will case of the Queen vs. Bonar. The defendant, a physician from Vaughan township of many years standing, was being examined by Deputy Attorney General Cartwright as to conversations he may have had with witnesses since the case began. He hesitated and gave replies with evident unwillingness. He several times shook his head without speaking, until Judge Robertson made him stop doing so. "God Almighty," said the judge, "can see as well as hear." The witness failing to answer another question the judge evidently became intensely indignant and called out, at the same time thumping the desk vigorously, "Why can't you answer the question like a man. I discharge you as a witness utterly unworthy of belief. This is the first time I have had to do this during the many years I have been on the bench."

Filibusters to be Shot.

Dispatches received from Havana say the American newspaper man, Hamilton, captured on board the Key west filibustering schooner Competitor, will be released. Other persons captured at the same time will be shot in spite of the protests from Washington.

Members of the Competitor filibustering expedition were caught red-handed in the act of landing their munitions of war on the coast of Cuba, important papers were found in their possession addressed to Gen. Maceo. The Competitor was sighted a week ago by the war launch Mensajera, which signalled the schooner. No answer being made a volley was fired. Some bullets entered a box of cartridges and an explosion occurred. The men in the boat fearing the cargo contained dynamite, jumbed into the sea and tried to swim ashore. The Mensajera sailors opened fire on the swimming men, killed two and wounded another who was drowned. Laborde, the leader of the expedition, reached the shore and was arrested. His family is well known in Havana. His father was for several years in the Spanish navy and the Mensajera formerly named Laborde, in honor of the ancient Don Laborde. Dr. Bedia, Milton and another prisoner, whose name the authorities refuse to divulge, were taken to Havana in irons and the schooner confiscated. Three men remained on the schooner, among them Hamilton, editor of the Key West paper Mosquito. He surrendered without resistance and made his plight known to United States Consul Williams who interceded for him.

Boy Train Wrecker On Trial.

Long before the court opened for the Hildreth trial at Rome, N. Y., (boy train wreckers) a vast crowd waited outside for the doors to open. Three-fourths of the crowd were ladies. On being pushed to one side one woman made an attempt to slap the constable's face. The court cautioned the audience to show no demonstrations, after which defendant's counsel arose and began to address the jury. He said for thirty years it had been his privilege to present to juries the case for defendants, but he had never felt so weak to perform his duties as he did on this beautiful spring morning when the defendants were only little children. He charged the jury to keep the promise to give the defendants the benefit of every reasonable doubt. "I have a little boy of my own, and I love that little boy," he said, and should he be treated as this little boy was here, I tell you gentlemen, the law would follow them. That great corporation the New York Central railroad, is pushing this case, and over there is the chief detective, who is waiting to hear the bell tinkle when this boy shall sit in the electric chair."

Those Death Sentences.

A special to the New York Herald from Havana says: The Union Constitutional an inspired government newspaper, announces that the verdict of death pronounced against all five of the Competitor's crew, tried recently by the navy court martial, was promptly confirmed by the admiral, and all preparations were being made to carry the sentence into effect, when the orders came to remit the papers to Madrid, though the prisoners had not been formally sentenced and have not as yet even been notified of the court's finding. The transfer of the case to Spain amounts to the virtual suspension of the sentence for a month or six weeks. The Spanish authorities have no desire to precipitate matters. If the superior military tribunal at Madrid should decide that Consul General Williams' protest was well based, the cases of any member of the party whose American citizenship was clear may yet be transferred to the civil court of Spain having no desire to evade the treaty stipulations.

Threatrical manager—In this scene you must assume the air of a man who has so much money that he is indifferent to wealth. The star—All right, I'll try to imagine you have paid me my salary in full.

A BLOODY ENGAGEMENT.

Cuban Rebels Lead Spanish Troops Into an Ambush.

Meagre details have been received at Havana of an attack upon the famous Platero camp of the insurgents by Col. Enrique Segura's column, which was admittedly severe for the Spaniards. The official report, however, places the loss of the troops at only one lieutenant and four privates killed, and one captain and twenty-seven privates wounded, while the reported loss of the insurgents was fifty-nine killed left on the field, and estimated 100 wounded carried off. Col. Segura left Ynazajay, at the head of his column on May 9, and encountered an insurgent ambush at Santa Cruz. These retreated, however, after only a skirmish. Arriving at Seibabo, Col. Segura perceived insurgent infantry going towards the camp. The troops went in pursuit, proceeding cautiously, however, though only slight resistance was offered to their advance. They went forward until they came opposite lofty hills and inaccessible heights where the insurgents had built a stronghold with entrenchments and earthworks. Here a bloody engagement occurred. The insurgents allowed the column to advance until part had entered a defile, close under the heights, the cavalry and baggage train, however, still in the rear. In a moment the heights blazed with a sudden fire of musketry and there was hurled down upon the troops a deadly shower of dynamite bombs and shells, which exploded in the ranks of the Spaniards. This sudden onslaught was totally unexpected, and threw the troops into a temporary panic. It looked like a rout, and as though the insurgents would carry everything before them. The artillery was thrown into confusion, and was helpless and useless, and was placed hors de combat. The mules which were dragging the pieces shied at the noise and fire of the explosives, and fell into a ditch. The artillerymen had to lift two of the cannon out of the ditch and into position by main strength before they became available for service at all. They were trained on the rocks and loaded with shell, but there was no enemy visible to fire upon, the only sign of them being a heavy smoke cloud which hung over the rocks, and showed where the terrible attack had come from. The vanguard of the column had to face an attack from a line of the enemy perched in the entrenchments on the steep hill which faced, and added to the damage and confusion, an attack was very soon opened on the left flank of the troops. The engagement thus suddenly opened, began at 11 o'clock and continued until one o'clock.

The official report announces that at the end of that time the Spanish troops were in sole possession of the field, the losses incurred being about as above stated.

PROHIBITION APPEAL.

Decision of the Privy Council Not Very Plain.

Judgment has been rendered by the privy council in the London prohibition case. Their lordships answered the questions separately and opined the Ontario legislature had jurisdiction to enact section 18, subject to necessary qualification. Its provisions are or will become inoperative in any district of the province which has already adopted or may adopt the second part of the Canadian Temperance Act of 1886. The order of the supreme court of Canada is discharged.

The judgment of the privy council covers twenty one printed pages, and is highly technical. It was read by Lord Watson, and deals chiefly with the seventh question submitted by the governor general of Canada, which after an extensive review of Canadian laws for restriction of liquor traffic, it answers in the affirmative. It is their lordship's opinion the enactment of the Imperial act of 1867 indicate the exercise of legislative power by the parliament of Canada strictly confined to matters unquestionably of Canadian interest and importance. Any other construction, they add, is not only contrary to the intendment of the act, but would practically destroy the autonomy of the provinces, if it was once conceded that parliament had authority to make laws applicable to the whole Dominion in relation to matters which, in each province are of local interest. Upon the assumption they also concern the peace, order and good government of the Dominion they are hardly subject to any enumeration in section 92, wherein they might not legislate to the exclusion of the provincial legislature. Their lordships are also of the opinion section 92 does not give provincial legislatures the right to make laws for the abolition of the liquor traffic. It assigns them saloon, tavern and other licenses and imposition of reasonable conditions upon licenses, in return for their legislation; but, it cannot be construed as authorizing the abolition of sources of revenue. The parliament of Canada has not the power to pass prohibitary law for the province of Ontario. Therefore it has no authority to repeal an act whereof operation is limited to the province. In like manner they express the repeal of the Canada Temperance act of 1886 in liquor prohibition adopted by the municipality in the province of Ontario under sanction of the provincial legislature, does not appear to be within the authority of the Dominion parliament. The questions 1, 2, 5 and 6 are sufficiently answered in the opinion of their lordships by question 7. In answer to question 3 their lordships expressed the opinion, the provincial legislature would have jurisdiction if it is shown the manufacturers are carried on under such circumstances as made prohibition merely a local matter in the province. Their lordships' answer question 4 in the negative.

COL. NORTH IS DEAD.

The Nitrate King Expires Suddenly in London, Eng.

The Exchange Telegraph company says that Colonel North, the so called nitrate king, and well known sportsman, of London, Eng., is dead. Until the arrival of Barney Barnato, the Kaffir king, upon the scene, Colonel John Thomas North, the "Nitrate king," was regarded as the money prodigy of Great Britain.

Amassing a fortune of $100,000,000 without a cent of original capital was a feat about which people never wearied talking or writing, and it is doubtful if ever the fabled wealth of Barnato exceeded the self made fortune of Col. North. Col. North spent his money liberally, and was one of the moneyed powers of the English turf. By enjoying the friendship of the Prince of Wales, by his lavish hospitality and his judicious demeanor, he succeeded in late years in advancing his social aspirations considerably, although never reaching the social inner set.

One of the latest projects of Colonel North was the establishment of a Monte Carlo in comparison with which the famous gambling resort of the Prince of Monaco would be poor indeed. It is stated that Col. North had bought from the King of the Belgians a strip of sea coast at Ostend for $1,500,000, whereon he proposed to build a beautiful marble casino, which was to be managed with princely extravagance.

EDISON'S LATEST TRIUMPH.

The Pictorial Reproduction of a Play—The Mechanism Explained.

Edison's vitascope, the latest thing on the vaudeville stage, and a triumph of the Wizard's inventive genius, is a simple contrivance, and yet wondrous in its detail and mechanism. When Edison named the machine a vitascope, he did so, he explained, because it showed life, and he added that it was the very thing he had in mind when he worked so long and patiently on the kinetoscope, with which he has never been satisfied.

By means of the vitascope life size figures of men, women and animals and scenes from nature are thrown upon a screen, and present to the spectator an animated, moving panorama. The result is intensely interesting and pleasing, but Mr. Edison is not quite satisfied yet. He wants now to improve the phonograph so that it will record double the amount of sound that it does at present; and he hopes then to combine this improved phonograph with the vitascope as to make it possible for an audience to witness a phonographic reproduction of an opera or a play—to see the movements of the actors and hear their voices as plainly as though they were witnessing the original production itself, and when it is remembered what marvels Edison has produced, it would not seem at all improbable that he may yet add this one to his many others.

The vitascope has been called an enlarged kinetoscope. It is more than that. It is an improved kinetoscope. Edison worked on it for several months, and after spending fully $20,000 on his experiments, threw away the machine he had perfected and started anew. In this machine he used a shutter on the principle of the one used in the kinetoscope, but it gave kinetoscopic effects, and those he didn't want. So he dispensed entirely with the shutter in the vitascope, and secured the vitascopic effects by the use of lenses and an arc light.

The vitascope power consists of a small lens, such as is used in an ordinary camera. This lens is nearest the screen. Right behind it is a metal frame about an inch and a half square, over which the picture to be reproduced passes. Behind this is a large lens, and right behind this lens is an arc light of 2,000 candle power. The pictures to be reproduced have been copied on kinetoscope films, and are no bigger than the nail of one's little finger. Each of these films is fifty feet in length, and contains several hundred pictures that go to make up the panorama. The film passes over a series of wheels at a very rapid rate, propelled by electricity, and as the picture passes the frame behind the small lens mentioned, the light from the arc lamp passing through the large lens and being focused upon it, throws the picture through the smaller lens upon the screen, magnified six hundred times.

Thus the animated, miniature picture, taken by the kinetoscope, is reproduced life size, in all its detail and definition, on the screen. The first picture Edison produced by means of the vitascope was that of a dansense, well known on the vaudeville stage of New York. She went to the Wizard's laboratory in Orange, N. J., one day, and for five minutes executed a pretty pas de seul before the kinetoscope. Her every movement was photographed on the kinetoscope film, from her opening bow to the kiss she wafted to the Wizard when she finished. Edison placed this film in the vitascope and threw the enlarged counterpart on a screen. He was delighted with the result—it was the pretty dancer, life size, repeating the pas de seul. But in the reproduction there was an almost total absence of the vibration so noticeable in the kinetoscope, and that circumstance made the picture seem all the more natural.

An astonishing feature of the vitascope is that it throws any and all colors on the screen. In the case of the dancer mentioned, her gauze skirt was pink, an underskirt was blue, while her bodice was pale green. These colors were produced in all their naturalness on the screen, but it should be said they were not photographed on the kinetoscope film, but they were painted on it later and in such a way that they do not rub off as the film passes over the wheels of the vitascope.

Another interesting feature of the vitascope, is a magnet that is suspended before the frame over which the film passes. Close to this magnet is a small dynamo. The purpose of the magnet is to protect the film from being melted by the focussed light when the arc light behind the large lens is burning. The light thus focussed on the frame is very intense; and if allowed to rest for a moment on the film would melt it. The magnet being in the way, cuts off the light. But when the electrical current is tured into the vitascope, and the wheels carrying the films are set in motion, the dynamo is also charged and the magnet is drawn to it, so that the light can strike the moving film and send its picture through the smaller lens. Thus the light is not focussed on any part of the film for a moment and the latter is not melted. When the current is cut off the vitascope the magnet falls from the dynamo to its place in front of the frame and its mission of protecting the film from destruction is resumed.

As stated the films now used in the exhibition of the vitascope are each 50 feet in length, but they are to be improved shortly by films 150 to 500 feet in length. Pictures for these films are now being taken, and among them are Niagara Falls, a steamer going down the Lachine Rapids, and an ocean greyhound leaving her pier with her decks crowded with passengers waving adieus to their friends on shore.

Refrigerator Car Service.

Refrigerator car service will be supplied on the C. P. R. for the carriage of perishable freight during the summer season on the following schedule:

Route 1—Winnipeg and intermediate stations east of Brandon, for main and branch line stations, west of Dunmore, the West Kootenay and the Pacific coast. From Brandon, Thursday, May 14, and every Thursday thereafter during the season.

Route 2—Brandon and intermediate stations to and including Moose Jaw, for Main and branch line stations west of Dunmore, the West Kootenay and the Pacific coast. From Brandon, May 14, and every Thursday thereafter during the season.

Route 3—Edmonton and intermediate stations to and including Calgary, for main and branch line stations west thereof to the West Kootenay and the Pacific coast. From Edmonton, Tuesday, May 19, and thereafter on the following dates: June 2, 16, 30 July 14, 28, August 11, 25, September 8, 22.

Route 4—Napinka and intermediate Pembina branch stations to Winnipeg, all points covered by route No. 1, and main line east of Winnipeg to and including Port Arthur. From Napinka, Wednesday, May 16 and thereafter on the following dates: May 27, June 10, 24, July 8, 22, August 5, 19, September 2, 15, 30.

Route 5—Broadview and intermediate stations to Winnipeg, and all points east thereof, to and including Port Arthur. From Broadview, Tuesday, May 12, and thereafter on the following dates: May 26, June 9, 23, July 7, 21, August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29.

Route 6—Napinka and intermediate Souris and Southwestern branch stations to Winnipeg. This car will leave Napinka, Thursday, May 21, and thereafter on the following dates: June 4, 18, July 2, 16, 30, August 18, 27, September 10, 24.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

U. S. Government Will Allow Canadian Wheat to be Ground in Bond.

A dispatch from Duluth says: Private advices have been received here from the east to the effect that the treasury department has just made a ruling that wheat passing through the country from Canada to Europe, or back to Canada, may be ground into flour in this country, by the payment of duty, and when the product is shipped out of this country, a drawback of all but 1 per cent. can be had. For instance, Manitoba wheat can be shipped to Duluth, as at present, in bond; on its arrival here on payment of 20 per cent. ad valorem duty it can be taken to the mills and ground into flour, and when the resulting flour leaves for New York nineteen-twentieths of the duty will be paid back by this government. The customs officials have been unaware of such a construction of the existing laws, and no official notification of the ruling has as yet been received here. Of course the ruling would apply as well to Minneapolis as to Duluth. It is understood that the head of the lakes millers have obtained this construction of the law through the Wisconsin delegation in congress. It will afford the head of the lakes millers a much larger field in which to seek for grain, and ought to stimulate greatly the shipments of Manitoba wheat in bond through this point. During the present crop year Manitoba has shipped more bonded wheat than ever—2,003,595 bush. This is the first season that coarse grains have come here in bond, the consignment of barley being 10,900 bushels, oats, 124,000, and flax, 90,225.

Tortures of Rheumatism.

The pains of rheumatism are removed and the disease driven from the system by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the conqueror of thousands of the severest cases.

Mrs. J. M. Monkman, of Awkright, Ont., says:—I took inflammatory rheumatism in February, 1891, and doctored for it some weeks, but found I was getting worse. All my joints were swollen very much and I was not able to leave my bed, and could get neither sleep nor rest. Hearing from a neighbor that she got Burdock Blood Bitters for her daughter, who had the same disease, and it cured her, I purchased a bottle, and after taking about the half of it I found myself recovering, and after continuing it for some time I recovered, and when the cold weather set in I found it returning again. So I commenced to take the B. B. B. again, when I found after taking it about a week, that all pain and swelling of the joints had disappeared, and I consider that I am entirely cured.

Clara—Mr. Nicefello said my face was classic. What is classic? Dora—Oh, almost anything old.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, etc., yield at once to Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, the successful throat and lung specific.

She bought a pretty parasol
Of an entrancing shade;
But dared not take it in the sun
For fear that it might fade.

THE PRINCE OF PECTORAL REMEDIES, Dr. Norway's Pine Syrup cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hoarseness and Bronchitis without fail. Price 25c., all druggists.

Excited traveller—Can I catch the 4 o'clock express for Buffalo? Railroad official—That depends upon how fast you can run. It started thirteen minutes ago.

THAT HACKING, PERSISTENT, DISTRESSING COUGH can be quickly cured by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It cures all throat and lung troubles.

"I shall apply for a divorce. He is treating me like a dog and he makes me work like a horse." "Well then, you should make your complaint to the Society for the Protection of Animals and not to the courts."

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.
Sold by all druggists.

"That," said the crank, as the opposition fielder jumped apparently about fifteen feet in the air and pulled down a home run fly, "that is nothing but a high-handed outrage.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.
Sold by all druggists.

"What are you crying for, child?" "Lolo hurt me." "How, pray?" "I was going to hit him with my fist, when he ducked his head and my fist hit the wall."

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Seventy-five cents.
Sold by all druggists.

If the Easter bonnet did not bring the Easter bill it would be almost as lovely as the charming faces that beam beneath it; but—a thing of beauty is a joy forever.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Seconds.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents.
Sold by all druggists.

THREE NOTED EPISCOPALIANS.

Who Have Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and in the Interests of Suffering Humanity Say How Much it Has Done for Them.

In the ecclesiastical history of Canada the names of the Right Rev. A. Sweetman, D. D., D. C. L., Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Rev. John Langtry, M. A., D. C. L., stand out prominent, and within his own parish may be added to these the name of the Rev. W. R. Williams, Dr. Langtry's popular curate. These gentlemen believe in acting out the axiom of the Good Book, that, having learned of that which has been a source of benefit to themselves, it is their duty to tell the good news to others. These three clergyman of the Episcopal church have each used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and found that for cold in the head and catarrhal troubles it is a great helper, and over their own signatures they have said to the public that these things are so, that others may be likewise benefitted and helped.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis, and deafness, 60 cents.

Sample with blower sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver. S. G. Detchon, 41 Church street, Toronto.

"I wonder if Johnson tells the truth when he says his wife has such a sunny disposition?" "Oh course he does. Every time he does not do exactly what she wishes she makes it hot for him."

VERY HELPFUL TO LADIES.

Quick Relief With no Other Unpleasantness, Comes to Those Who Use South American Kidney Cure.

Whilst both sexes are troubled with kidney trouble, in many respects women are liable to peculiar weaknesses and pains because of disorganization of kidneys. Objection is taken, and rightly, to many remedies because of the method of use, as well as after unpleasantness. This is never the case with the South American Kidney Cure. It gives ease to the patient in six hours, and no annoying affects follow, for in a short time even in aggravated cases, an entire cure is effected. There is no other medicine like South American Kidney Cure. It is a remedy for the kidneys and bladder only—not a general specific that is supposed to cure everything that ends by effecting no cure. South American Kidney Cure does its particular work and does it well.

Higbee—You women have a queer idea of a debating club. When I looked in last night you were all talking at once. Mrs. H—We conduct our club on congressional lines, Henry.

DOUBLED UP WITH RHEUMATISM.

A Norwood Citizen Praises South American Rheumatic Cure.

William Pegg, Norwood, Ont: "Last Christmas I could hardly walk, was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I procured three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure from W. Rutherford, druggist, of Norwood, and found it the best and quickest acting medicine I ever saw. The first dose gave relief, and the three bottles completely cured me. I have had neither ache nor pain from rheumatism since."

Jose—What has become of that stale messenger boy joke? It seems to have disappeared. Scribbins—Some one must have given it to a messenger boy to deliver to the papers.

A VETERAN OF THE LATE WAR

Cured of Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—It Always Relieves in 80 Minutes and Thus Saves Thousands of Lives.

Mr. W. H. Muzelman, member of the G. A. R., Weissport, Pa., writes: "I have used two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and have been entirely cured of palpitation or fluttering of the heart and smothering spells. I took ten bottles of sarsaparilla, but it failed in any way to relieve me. I do not think the value of the Heart Cure can be estimated. It has wrought such a change in my condition that I feel like a new man."

Kitty—I won't let them repair my wheel again. They charged me a dollar for simply sticking my tire on. Tom—For simply sticking it on? Kitty—Yes. Tom—By Jove! that was simply sticking it on!

Nature's Spring Garb.

No wonder that everyone hails with delight the appearance of Dame Nature in her emerald spring gown. After the long dreary winter when we have been wrapped and muffled nd like mummies, it is a treat to throw off heavy clothing and enjoy the mild air. Winter is especially trying in the country where there are such long distances to travel and so much outdoor work to attend to. The cold seems even more penetrating than in the cities, and the question of suitable clothing is one of vital interest. Fur lined coats are warm enough but too heavy and cumbersome to wear about with comfort, and a fibre chamois interlining seems to be the best thing yet found for all round satisfaction. It gives no weight or bulk and yet is absolutely wind and weather proof, and what's more is cheap enough to be in every one's reach.

We're living in a funny age,
For now with best intent,
Instead of boasting of their rise,
Men brag of their descent.

ONE OF THE
BEST :: BEVERAGES
FOR WINTER USE IS
DREWRY'S
EXTRA PORTER.

It warms, invigorates and strengthens the system. Well brewed and thoroughly matured. Recommended by many physicians in preference to the imported article.

EDWARD L. DREWRY. WINNIPEG

RECIPE. For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract.....One Bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.....Half a Cake
Sugar.....Two Pounds
Lukewarm Water.....Two Gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two or five gallons.

Letters Come.



Letters come day by day telling us that this person has been cured of dyspepsia, that person of Bad Blood, and another of Headache, still another of Biliousness, and yet others of various complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, all through the intelligent use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

It is the voice of the people recognizing the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

Mr. T. G. Ludlow, 334 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont., says: During seven years prior to 1886, my wife was sick all the time with violent headaches. Her head was so hot that it felt like burning up. She was weak, run down, and so feeble that she could hardly do anything, and so nervous that the least noise startled her. Night or day she could not rest and life was a misery to her. I tried all kinds of medicines and treatment for her but she steadily grew worse until I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters from C. Stork & Son, of Brampton, Ont., for which I paid $5.00, and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Mrs. Ludlow took four out of the six bottles—there was no need of the other two, for those four bottles made her a strong, healthy woman, and removed every ailment from which she had suffered, and she enjoyed the most vigorous health. That five dollars saved me lots of money in medicine and attendance thereafter, and better than that it made home a comfort to me.

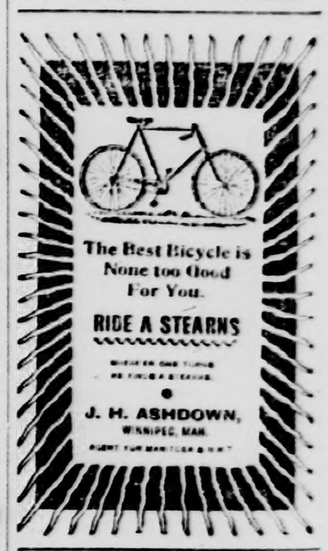
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FURNITURE Lowest Prices Ever Quoted.
SCHOOL DESKS Write For New Catalogue
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NO MAN too poor to use E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES No man wealthy enough to buy better.

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If so, send address for Catalogue. We have the largest range of glass in Western Canada, covering 10,000 square feet. Cut Flowers and Floral Designs shipped promptly, on short notice. Cut Roses and Carnations always on hand.
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The Best Bicycle is None too Good For You.
RIDE A STEARNS
J. H. ASHDOWN, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GUIDE TO WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, TERRITORIES
RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES, MAPS, ETC.
STOVEL'S POCKET DIRECTORY
5c.

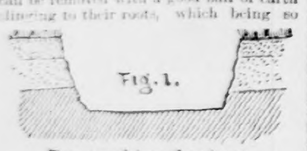
THE GARDEN

Trees Need Moisture in Winter.

It is an almost universal mistake to think that trees require no water, or but very little in winter. There is evaporation and a great deal of it all through the winter, and if moisture is not close at hand the tree will die. Keeping this in mind it will be seen why there is great benefit in mulching newly planted trees. It keeps the frost from the roots if placed on the ground thick enough, which it should be, and in this way it is easier for the roots to sustain the calls the tree makes for moisture to meet the loss by evaporation.—New England Farmer.

Transplanting Large Trees.

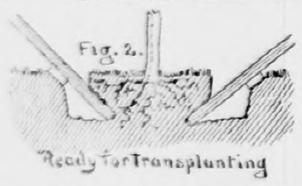
In transplanting large trees, I have found the best plan to be the digging of a trench wholly about the trunk, at a greater or less distance according to the size of the tree, then the using of long wooden levers on two sides, as shown in Fig. 2. In this way quite large trees can be removed with a good ball of earth clinging to their roots, which being so



Excavation for tree

little disturbed will keep right on growing in their new habitation. Fig. 1 gives an object lesson on the nature of the soil into which most trees are transplanted.

The excavation usually made is shown. This cuts through the richer loam at the top, then through a soil that has some richness, perhaps, in it. Below this is a hardpan, or a soil that is packed hard and has in it little to fertilize a tree. If the tree is planted into such an excava-



Ready for Transplanting

tion a large part of the roots must push out, if they grow at all, in this hard, infertile soil. The thing to be done is to excavate much deeper and larger, and then to fill in the bottom of the excavation with good, rich soil, firming it well about the roots when the opening is filled up to the point where the roots will be placed.—Webb Donnell.

NEW PROPELLER FOR BOATS.

Experiments With a Four-Bladed Screw on the Thames.

Some astonishing results have been obtained this week at the trials of a new propeller, which has been under test for some time on tugs and small craft in the Thames. It is what is known as the Armstrong screw, and if the demonstration of its qualities given before a large company of naval and shipping men at the mouth of the Thames on Wednesday is a fair test we may expect some radical improvements in safety, speed and economy of marine locomotion in the near future. The General Steam Navigation Company's steamship Hirondelle, a vessel of 2,000 tons and nearly 300 feet long, was fitted with the new screw and with the critics above named on board was put to a series of severe tests. It was found that fifty one revolutions per minute of the Armstrong propeller yielded the same speed that sixty six to seventy revolutions of the old fashioned screw had produced. The backing power was so much improved that, whereas under the old conditions it had been impossible to stop the Hirondelle under three times her length, she could now be brought from full speed ahead to a standstill in only 300 feet. Moreover, her handiness of helm had improved much. She turned in a circle almost on her own axis with as much facility as a twin-screw ship. Vibration also had almost disappeared. It was asserted that the economy in fuel effected by the new invention amounted to fully 10 per cent. The representatives of the British Admiralty on board and other experts expressed great satisfaction with the result of the trials.

The new propeller is four bladed instead of three, and the one on the Hirondelle is a foot smaller in diameter than the screw she formerly carried. The novelty in design consists in the reversely curved form of the after portion of the blade, which is of the shape of segments of a cylinder placed reversely. The greatest gain is said to consist in the fact that an equal power of water pressure is obtained whether the screw is run forward or backward. This is the feature which will most commend itself to the traveling public, for if it is possible to stop the ship within her own length the danger of collision at sea is greatly reduced. On the Hirondelle an ordinary screw frame is used, but the propeller is fixed on the thrust at an angle of 15 degrees. The lines of the Hirondelle are not adapted to extraordinary speed, so that we do not know yet what the new invention is capable of in that respect.—London Correspondence New York Sun.

PARIS NOTES.

Green Is a Favorite Shade—A Tendency Towards Ribbons for Hats.

A few sunny days, a promenade in the Bois, even a drive through the Champs Elysees is sufficient to turn our thoughts to spring. At the Auteuil steeplechase many of the costumes have appeared with a certain touch of spring, less fur and more flowers. The Comtesse de Castellane had a redingote of fine gross grain and black velvet jacket, pink velvet capote with black feather. The young Duchesse d'Uzes wore a great silk skirt, with velvet cape, trimmed with passementerie, capote made entirely of flowers, mignonette, hyacinths and narcissus.

Hats are very lovely just now. They are made of plaited straw in pale green shockingly green is a favorite shade), trimmed with delicate cream and white flowers, the flower covered with tulle of a shade deeper than the straw. Aigrettes are also made of the stock, one pink, one white, just slightly veiled with tulle.

Violets and Nice roses are still used in profusion, and there are likewise many charming hats made of anemones of all colors, but these is, nevertheless, a tendency towards ribbons and a quieter note seems to have had of late.

Almond tulle, with garlands of spring flowers upon the wide brim, an aigrette and cachepeigne of leaves, is another pretty fashion in hats. Colored straws with black borders, a black aigrette and black taffeta chenx on the side, will be very general for morning wear. The chenx are very large and have the appearance of black pennes. It must be remembered that all taffeta chenx must be picoted at the edges.

For the coming season simple and plain materials will be worn, richly trimmed and ornamented, and small flounces will be used on capes and also reappear at the foot of skirts, and cravats of tulle, lace or batiste will be in vogue with all fashions. It seems that moire is in vogue more than ever, and there are also taffetas glace moire, plain or with Pompadour designs, Louis XVI knots, bouquets, stripes, etc. In all the silk materials there are the combinations of moire, lace or chine. Crepons have quite gone out. The woolen stuffs will be light cloth, glace mohairs, and a great deal of canvas cloth, very light and open. The princesse robe is much in favor again, and flat sleeves are certainly coming in gradually, though large ones will continue to be seen for some time to come.

SHE CAUSES A SENSATION.

Mlle. Couedon Foretells the Fate of Nations and High and Low Throng to Hear.

"Le tout Paris," as Bourget calls it, has gone crazy over the wonderful clairvoyant powers of a young woman living in an obscure street in the great city. Her powers are marvelous, and she claims to be under the personal direction of the Archangel Gabriel. The subject comes home to us more forcibly from the fact that, within the past two weeks, news has been spread that in the hamlet of Pleasant Valley, not far from Indianapolis, there lives a young girl of 18, who declares she has held converse with the Lord.

This girl, Lida Nelson by name, belongs to the Friends' Church, and her assertion is all the more remarkable, as that sedate and quiet body of worshippers so seldom give themselves up to the religious exaltations so common among other denominations. The American girl is quietly pursuing the mission she claims to have received from God direct, to convert all sinners and bring them to Him. The French girl is equally sincere in fulfilling her mission, which seems to be to guide the political affairs of France through the medium of the Archangel Gabriel. Both zealots refuse money for their labors, and this gives what would otherwise seem a marvelous tale of the



Arabian Nights' order, a stamp of sincerity and good faith, at least.

The "Illustration" gives the following account of the rise, progress and results of Henriette Couedon's wonderful powers—

"In a hotel in the Rue Serpente, the 4th of last March, the monthly meeting of the Society of Physical Sciences was being held. This meeting was specially notable for the introduction of a very interesting subject in the person of a young girl barely 20 years old, Mlle. Henriette Couedon. Her case brought up the question of 'Illuminati.' After many experiments and a great deal of discussion, under the immediate supervision of the president, M. l'Abbe Brettes, Canon of Notre Dame, who secretly takes more than an ordinary interest in such matters, Henriette Couedon was so far indorsed that she was allowed to practise her vocation undisturbed by the Church. As all these discussions were held in secret and the press religiously excluded from any participation in them, only an echo from some indiscreet babbler has penetrated to the outer world; no inkling of the real reason why she has been indorsed by the ecclesiastics has so far been given to the public.

"The accompanying portrait of the 'clairvoyante' was surreptitiously obtained by a clever member of the 'Illustration' staff, who, more audacious than his brethren, managed to steal in to a private seance granted to some members of the Chambres, by boldly mingling with them and keeping his ears well open, catching the 'open sesame' given by the man preceding him.

"The papers were soon filled with the wonders of this girl's powers, and entered into sharp competition with each other as to which could give the most details. Through them it was soon learned that on the fourth floor of an apartment in the Rue Paradise—the name being appropriate—there lived in quiet domesticity a very respectable young woman, who claimed to be in direct communication with heaven by means of a wire invisible to ordinary mortals. The Archangel Gabriel, it was said, telephoned to her revelations on the destines of empires and republics.

"The forced resignation of M. Berthelot had been foretold by her long before the event actually took place, and the European complications in the Egyptian question had been announced by her; she had predicted disasters, and her anxiety to avert these, if possible led her into the smallest details. The clairvoyante claimed to have received her divine mission for the purpose of warning those at the helms of nations against the perfidious suggestions and dark plots of the Evil One. In order to attest the divine origin of her communications she said they were delivered in a loud voice not in common prose but in smoothly flowing rhythms.

"Spiritualists and Theosophists became uneasy; occultism was agitated and the crowd which always follows the leader rushed in great numbers to the quiet house in the Rue Paradise. Then a strange spectacle was seen; all sexes, professions and classes mingled in a struggling mass crowding the courtyard, the vestibule and the staircase leading to the terrestrial salon where these celestial disputes were received. The incredulous allowed the doubting inquirer and the fervent believer; the crowd were lined up in the street just as the same crowd would stand patiently for hours waiting their turn at the box office of a theater where some great celebrity was playing.

"Men of note, wearing decorations, were seen among this gathering, and it was an every day sight to discover a member of the Chambres sitting on the step of the staircase, quietly munching a sandwich while waiting his turn to consult the sibyl. And the canaille stood on the other side of the street, gazing with protruding eyes and gaping mouths at the windows, behind which 'something was happening.'"

But fame brought its penalties and annoyances, and the nuisance became so great that the tenants of the houses in the immediate vicinity gave notice that unless it was abated they would move. So the landlord, in self protection, was obliged to notify the formerly obscure family that their rooms were preferable to their company; and the intermediary of the Archangel has sought quarters at Passy, where, in a quiet house hidden by high trees, she may still be consulted on the fate of nations. In all her dealings, Mlle. Couedon receives no money payments, as her mission is divine; but presents of great value pour in to her daily from her wealthy patrons.

AGAINST THE DERVISHES.

General Kitchener to Lead the Proposed Anglo-Egyptian Expedition.

Gen. Kitchener, who is in command of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition which is soon to start up the Nile, is an able soldier and well-fitted to be head of the enterprise by which it is hoped to reconquer East Soudan, now under the rule of the Mahdi. He is the sirdar of the Egyptian army, and the expedition will consist chiefly of Egyptian troops. The native forces will be strengthened by 1,200 British troops, which will be under the command of Gen. Henderson, staff major of the army of occupation. The native



GENERAL KITCHENER.

army will be commanded almost exclusively by British officers. The force will march up the Nile, passing through the two Dongolas (old and new) on their way to Berber, and there will be fighting unquestionably at Dongola, where the Mahdi has been collecting a strong force, to which he will add in anticipation of the approaching trouble. After Dongola is captured it will be made the base of operations against Berber. Twelve thousand Egyptian troops are on the advance already, and there is need for some alarm, for the dervishes are reckless fighters and scorn danger, believing, as they do, that if they die fighting they will be at once translated to the paradise of the koran. It is said that the purpose of the expedition is to assist Italy by this diversion near Abyssinia, but this is not believed. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that the sole purpose of this great undertaking is to re-establish British supremacy in the domain of the fanatical successor of the late prophet. The territory sought to be reclaimed for Egypt comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, Taka, the Equatorial province and Bahr-el-Ghazal. It was, until 1882, under Egyptian rule. In that year the revolt of the Mahdi made it free. After the Mahdi's death one of his lieutenants succeeded, and with Omdurman as his capital, has since ruled over most of the territory. The khalifa still holds several of the prisoners taken at Khartoum. Last year France was said to have sent an expedition to the Soudan, but nothing has been heard of it.

It Fetched Him.

A down town lawyer borrowed a book from a friend in the same office, took it home and forgot to return it. Several times he was reminded of this by the owner of the book and as many times forgot to put it in his pocket when he left his house. At length, stung to desperation by his friend's gibes, he sat down, and addressing a postal card to himself at his residence he wrote on the back of it thus: "If you don't attend to that matter within 24 hours, you may expect the worst." "There," he said, grimly, "if that doesn't fetch me, nothing will."

It did fetch him. It fetched him out of a late sleep the next morning immediately after the postman's first visit to explain to his white-faced, terrified wife that she was not likely to be made a widow. He offered explanations—and took the book back, but he is not sure that his wife does not believe that he has committed some crime or in some way got into the clutches of a blackmailer.—New York Times.

A New Idea for Chicken Salad.

During the season when celery is costly and poor, a good substitute for it is chopped, uncooked white cabbage.

To the meat of one good-sized fowl, add one heaping cupful of the chopped cabbage, even more if you desire, then season well with celery salt, and the mayonaise or boiled dressing.

The crisp taste of the celery which is so much missed is supplied by the cold, crisp cabbage. It is almost impossible to detect the absence of the celery.

Surround your platter or salad bowl with fresh lettuce leaves, and decorate finally with bits of bright red boiled beet and slices of hard-boiled egg.

Fancy Cotton Waists.

"Fancy cotton waists are of cotton and silk creped goods, silk gingham, organdy, dotted Swiss, dimity, etc.," writes Emma M. Hooper in May Ladies' Home Journal. "They are unlined, with a reinforcement of the same goods around the armholes, or with a lining of plain lawn of the predominating color. One of the silk and cotton crepes of an ecru ground, with dark pink roses and green leaves, was lined with a deep pink lawn, which gave a rosy tinge to the entire garment. It had only one side and shoulder seams and was shirred at the neck and waist line, back and front. Instead of a drawing string, half-inch white elastic was run around the waist line in a casing, which kept the waist down and allowed the person wearing it to move the fulness as it should be when the garment was on. The sleeves were the full, straight bishop shape, with a cuff four inches deep. The high collar was two inches deep when finished. The trimming consisted of number nine green satin ribbon laid over number twelve pink for a band collar with bow at back, a row on the cuffs, with bow; belt and bow and bretelles back and front, from waist line to shoulder, with a bow at the latter part. A ruffle of two-inch lace was sewed thickly around the inside of the collar, and allowed to stand out all around. This waist required eight yards of each ribbon, a yard of lace, five yards of crepe and four yards of thirty-inch lawn, and was suitable for all summer visiting, demi-evening toilet wear."

Justifying Faith.

True faith is no mere intellectual exercise. The faith by which we are justified is a living faith, and faith without works is dead. Selden compares faith and works to light and heat: "Though in my intellect I may divide them, just as in the candle I know there is both light and heat; yet put out the candle and both are gone."

British Army Pensions.

The ordinary pension to the widow of a lieutenant in the army is $200, and $50 for each child. A captain's widow has $250, and $80 for each child; a lieutenant colonel's widow, $450, and $80 for each child; a general's widow, $600 and $100 for each child. If death is directly traced to fatigue, privation or exposure, the pensions are increased by half as much again; if the officer is killed in action, or dies of wounds within 12 months of the battle, the pensions are doubled. The ordinary pensions are not granted if the officer was 25 years older than his wife.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

VERDICT OF THE COURT MARTIAL ON AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS.

Caught on Board The Schooner Competitor—President Cleveland Will Not Permit the Prisoners to be Executed on the Conviction of a Military Tribunal.

The verdict of the court martial which tried Laborde, Milton, and other members of the crew of the Competitor, was rendered the other night. It provided that all the prisoners shall be put to death. The fact that two of the men were Americans was ignored, and the plea of two others that they were kidnapped off the vessel was not believed. Gilde, the other prisoner, who was reported to be a subject of Great Britain, is now said to be a naturalized American citizen.

The names of the prisoners are Alfredo Laborde, a native of New Orleans; Owen Milton, of Kansas; Wm. Gilde, an Englishman; and Dr. Frias Bedia and Teodorco Maza, both Cubans.

Julius Chambers, the New York Journal's correspondent, telegraphs from Washington as follows: President Cleveland will not permit the summary execution of American citizens by "Butcher" Weyler. Secretary Olney was summoned to the White House. After a long conference returned to the state department, and sent for Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister. To him he stated the position of the president in unequivocal terms. However ambiguous the secretary of state may have been in former communications, this time his language admitted of no misconception. The secretary declared that in the opinion of the president, the Cuban question had assumed a more acute stage than any since the beginning of war on the island. General Weyler has refused to intervene in the cases of the condemned men of the Competitor. The president is determined that these prisoners shall not be executed upon the conviction of a military court. In no previous case involving the rights of the citizens of the United States, has President Cleveland manifested so much interest and determination as in the present, regarding the status and rights of the Americans captured on the Competitor. The Spanish minister expressed the utmost solicitude, and hastening to the cable office, sent a long message. The indications are that President Cleveland will have use for the magnificent fleet of war vessels arrayed under the flag of Admiral Bunce, earlier than he had supposed. It is evident that the President has decided to call a halt upon the Spanish butcheries in Cuba. The only event that can prevent the sending of the naval vessels to Havana is the complete backdown of Weyler. The opinion prevails in the state department that Weyler will find some way to stay the execution of the Americans, and to promise all the delay demanded by this government. General Fitzhugh Lee was directed to go to Havana without delay. He will leave for Tampa at the earliest moment.

It is officially confirmed that the United States has presented a reclamation, announcing that the application of the protocol of 1877 be extended to the American citizens arrested on board the Competitor. The American note declares that the prisoners cannot be court martialled, because they cannot be considered as having been caught with arms in their hands. The ministers interrogated replied that the reclamation involves a problem that will have to be decided according to international law and existing treaties.

It has become known that the British consul also intervened in the name of his government on behalf of the Competitor's captives sentenced to death. He invokes clemency for the prisoners. This action of the British government in the case has caused a sensation in Havana and it has been the topic of comment by all social classes in the community.

It would be difficult to draw from any admissions made in official quarters what effect this new development will have in the case. There is a marked absence of hostility manifested in the comments on the subject and the action of the British official seems to have been taken in very good part. It is pointed out that the intervention of the British consul is couched in very different form from that of the U. S. consul general and is, in fact, expressed in very friendly terms, invoking the clemency of the Spanish authorities. The question of the execution of the captives of the Competitor is recognized to be one of the most important which has occurred since the insurrection broke out. Now that the question has been referred to the government in Madrid, the situation in Havana has quieted down though there is no cessation of interest and discussion of the question. The attitude of the public is rather one of waiting on the resolution of the Madrid government. The waiting is attended by much impatience and no little anxiety.

The Spanish government have been asked to approve the death sentence passed by a court martial upon the men captured on board the Competitor. This places the fate of the men in the hands of the authorities at Madrid, and insures that they will not be executed without an order from the Spanish government.

CUTTING RATES.

Railway and Steamboat Lines Have Now a Rate War on Their Hands.

A big rate war of considerable proportions is on between the railways and steamboat lines carrying freight from Montreal to the Canadian Northwest by way of Port Arthur and Duluth, says the Toronto Globe, and unless some arrangement is arrived at between contending parties it looks as if freights between these points would be completely demoralized. Already cutting has commenced for the first boats to Lake Erie, and the agreement hitherto existing between the railway and steamboat lines carrying the freight is no longer in force. The trouble seems to be that the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Northern Pacific railways and the Beatty line of steamships have entered into an arrangement by which the Merchant's line, whose boats boats run between Montreal, Toronto, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, are discriminated against. In previous years all these different interests have worked amicably together in the transportation of through freight, with a differential allowed to the boats of so much per hundred pounds. Last year the through rate from Winnipeg to Montreal on fifth class freight, for instance, was 60 cents by boat and rail. Of this latter the boats got 22 cents, while the railroads got from Port Arthur to Winnipeg 16 cents. This year, while the through rate remains the same, railroads have raised the local rate from Port Arthur or Duluth to Winnipeg 10 cents, which means that the boats have to accept 10 cents less, or 12 cents per hundred pounds on fifth-class freight. This applies to merchandise for the Northwest, only, whether it goes by way of Port Arthur or Duluth. The Merchants' line are of course the chief sufferers by this move on the part of the railroads. The story is that at the meeting of the lake and rail agents in Montreal recently this new deal was at the last moment sprung on the boats. Both parties made charges of rate cutting against each other and apparently both parties had been cutting, at any rate all arrangements between the two contending parties are off, and war is declared. To get back at the railroad companies the Merchants' line are accepting freight of all kinds at 12 cents, regardless of classification. With first, second, third and fourth class freight the transportation charges are higher than on fifth class freight, but the Merchants' line is now recognizing no classification, which means severe rate cutting all round. The idea is that by this action on the part of the Merchant's line the latter will capture a lot of freight which usually comes by rail over the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific from Montreal and Toronto. It is said however, that there is considerable dissatisfaction in Winnipeg over the action of the railroads in increasing the local rates ten cents from Port Arthur and Duluth to Winnipeg, and that the Winnipeg board of trade is likely to take the matter up.

The first boat of the Merchants' line of the season, the steamer Lake Michigan, left Toronto for Port Arthur a few days ago, well loaded with freight taken at the lower rate of ten cents. The boats of the Merchants' line that are running between Montreal and Toronto and Port Arthur and Duluth, are the steamers Lake Michigan, Arabian, Sir Leonard Tilley, Acadia, while the Myles will probably also run and have a working arrangement with the Merchants' line.

WILL SEEK SUNKEN TREASURE.

Inventor Lake Plans a Submarine Craft With Wheels on Her Keel.

The Lake Submarine company is being formed in Baltimore, to build a submarine boat with which it is proposed to search the bottom of the sea for the million dollars worth of wreckage that storms of years have strewn there. Mr. William T. Maister, president of the Columbian Iron Works is treasurer of the company, and the boat will be built at his ship yards. The company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and most of the directors live in that state.

Mr. Simon Lake is the president and inventor of the craft. He is about thirty years old. He has been a machinist and has come from a long line of practical mechanics. The boat will much resemble the cigar shaped Nautilus, of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." One difference will be that the Lake boat is intended for freight purposes, and will have a speed under water of only eight miles an hour. It is entirely a commercial scheme, and is intended to restore to commerce much of the valuable goods lost at sea.

The boat will be constructed of steel. It will be propelled by steam on the surface and from electricity in storage batteries under water. The inventor says it may be worked at a depth of 150 feet.

The trial vessel to be built at the Maister ship yards will be forty feet long and from ten to fifteen feet in diameter. It will carry a crew of six men and will be capable of staying on the bottom for forty hours without renewing the air. The openings where the divers will go out to work will be on the bottom, and the water will be kept out of the apartment from which they leave the boat by air pressure. Monster electric lights, which, Mr. Lake says, will illuminate the ocean bed for 200 or 300 feet around the vessel, as it goes hunting for wrecks, will be shipped. When the craft strikes bottom it will run on three wheels, two of which will be furnished with claws, so as to act as additional propellers. The operator will guide the boat from the stern, behind the electric lights. The relative air and water pressure will be shown by guages for each.

A derrick will be fastened on the front end, to be used in lifting wreckage. Freight boats will accompany the motor boat, being attached like trailers on the street cars. They will remain open while the diver is work. He will load the wreckage on the derrick, which will swing around and drop it in the freight trailers. When they are full the water will be forced out by the release of compressed air and the freight boats will thus become so light they will float to the surface.

The company not only expects to raise wreckage, but to discover coral, sponge and other valuable sub-marine deposits. It will also lay foundation for bridge piers.

As to sunken treasure, there is plenty of it without looking for Captain Kidd's. Managers of the company give as part of the treasure they are after the following: The l'Orient, sunk by Nelson at the battle of the Nile. She had a large amount of jewelry and plate and $3,000,000 in specie.

The Lutine had nearly $7,000,000 on board in bullion and specie, sunk in 1799, about $1,000,000 of which was recovered by fishermen grappling in the years 1810 to 1830. She lies at the entrance to the Zuider Zee.

The Hussar said to have sunk in ninety feet of water in the East River in 1782, with $1,800 on board. Work has been carried on there by various companies, but they have not yet succeeded in locating the ship.

The De Brake, lost off Deleware Bay, loaded with Spanish specie and bullion.

The Golden Gate, sunk off Hatteras in the early fifties, loaded with gold from California.

There are records of over $300,000,000 sunk in large amounts in various times. This does not include the vessels lost with small amounts, ranging from $500 to $100,000. Neither does it include the cargoes, which are many times more valuable than the specie and bullion lost. However, even if we did not go back into the past at all, "the annual crop planted," as a prominent engineer puts it, of $1,000,000 per year, is sufficient to keep numerous boats in steady employment.

The company also advertises pleasure trips and scientific jaunts on the bottom of the sea. It says:

"What would prove more interesting to scientific men or men of wealth than a cruise among the fishes, and a view of submarine life in its natural element? There you would see the submarine plants, sportive actions of the denizens of the deep, the beautiful coral, shells and flowers with which, in some localities, the ocean bed is carpeted; to which would be added the zest of probably finding a treasure ship. It will pay to have one of the submarine boats at every seaside resort to take parties out for a short trip to wrecks in their vicinity."

A Big Combine.

R. D. Hubbard, representing the linseed oil trust, has succeeded with the aid of the Pillsburys, in perfecting the organization of the greatest milling combine ever put together in the United States. The purpose is to advance the price of flour from present quotations and to secure satisfactory rail and transportation rates, and compel every spring wheat grinder in the country to become part of the pool. Of the 500 spring wheat millers in the United States, more than 100 have joined the pool, since its inception last fall. It is now incorporated under the name of the North American Milling company.

TO BUILD A MODEL CITY.

Reported Colossal Scheme of Capitalists Said to Have Bought Six Square Miles.

During the last three years farmers between Elizabeth and Orange, N. J., have been puzzled by the mysterious movements of several real estate men from the west. At first it was reported at the time of the great strikes at Pullman that George M. Pullman was about to remove to the vicinity of Elizabeth. Next it was rumored that the late Baron de Hirsch was about to found a model city for the benefit of oppressed Hebrews. Other reports, equally contradictory, were circulated regarding the purchase of thousands of acres of land by one set of men, the matter remaining a profound mystery until the other day.

It was announced recently that the property in question had been acquired by the new Orange Industrial Association, of which M. H. Arnot, president of the Chemung Canal Bank, of Elmira, N. Y., reputed to be the largest property holder in that state outside the city, and worth $20,000,000, is treasurer. C. M. Tompkins of Elmira, the largest wholesale grocer in the western portion of the state, is the president of the company. H. H. Hallock of the West Side railroad, Elmira, N. Y., is the secretary, and C. W. Manahan, formerly of Toledo, Ohio, is the general manager of the company.

Contract were closed and it was said, with the trunk lines running through the property, with several large manufacturing interests and with property owners who have heretofore resisted all of the efforts of real estate men to induce them to part with their holdings.

It is intended to build, so the report runs, between Elizabeth and the Oranges a town the population of which in time is expected will reach many thousands.

Work has already been commenced on a lake a mile and a quarter in length. A dam is to be constructed near the foothills of the Orange Mountains, providing the finest rowing course in the vicinity of New York. The most extensive bicycle track in the world is a feature of the scheme. In another section of the proposed town large factories are to be erected. The town, it is understood, is to be called "New Orange."

Not less than three hundred farmers, who have parted with their holdings in the last few years will be compelled to move from the vicinity of Elizabeth and Orange in consequence of this wholesale purchasing of real estate, and so quietly and effectively has the work been accomplished that not one of the inhabitants of Elizabeth and vicinity had the slightest idea until the other day what the persons who have bought six square miles of land intended to do with it.

DOES HE WANT IT?

Is Cleveland Looking After the Third Term in Office.

The New York Journal has the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent: "Two stories float out from behind the closed shutters of the administration. One begins with the assertion that Cleveland wants a third term; will be named at Chicago, will involve the country in the Spanish-Cuban trouble on the Cuban side, will crush Spanish rule in the island, and go to the White House again on the waves of popular approval, which would follow this latter stalwart course. Incidentally a big bundle of Cuban bonds are to be sold at low figures. These would go to par, if not to premium following American interference and the relief of Cuba; and thereby many comforting millions would be garnered by the right men. The second story differs from the first so far as leaving out the bond issue. Otherwise it is the same. Both provide for the trouncing of Spain, freeing Cuba and electing Cleveland. No move will be made by Olney or the administration until congress has adjourned. There will be a degree of craft shown in this first move. It will not take the form of Cuban recognition or encouragement of that sort. There is a better ground, and one in which European countries could find no flaw. There are and will be Americans in fetters to the Spanish in Havana. As a first step towards trouble the release of these will be preemptorily demanded, and in event of a refusal, a descent on Havana ordered. Such would be the Spanish stock in the liberation of these locked up Americans that ample occasion and time would be given for the United States to get fighting mad, and the investment, and if necessary, the bombardment of Havana and the forts would be directed. Spain would then have to fight: her ignorant Spanish populace would mob its own government if it failed to show its teeth. It is said that if congress will adjourn and get out of town the first steps in the Cuban quadrille with Spain will be taken by the administration at the time or just following the Republican convention of St. Louis.

HISTORIC STONE BROKEN.

Damage Done to the Slab Upon Which Washington Stood When Inaugurated.

The brown stone slab upon which Washington stood when he took the oath of office as President of the United States on April 30, 1789, was broken in two the other day while workmen were engaged in moving it from its bed in the porch of the Sub-Treasury building.

The stone has stood the ravages of rain and weather for many years. It was placed in its present position in November, 1883. Before that it had been in the main corridor of the Bellevue hospital for twenty years, being taken from the roadway in front of the building, where it had been used as a step. At the time of its removal to the Sub-Treasury some doubt was expressed as to the authenticity of the stone. It was finally decided, however, that it formed part of the flooring on the veranda on which Washington stood when he was inaugurated.

The stone had been cracked for years, and in the hope of preventing further damage, the authorities determined to place it in a glass case inside the Sub-Treasury building. The work was in charge of George J. Harlow, superintendent of repairs. It was necessary first to remove the statue of Washington that surmounted it. The work was finished the other morning, but the laborers were unable to lift the stone without permitting the old crack to extend and break the slab in two.

Splinters flew in all directions, and these were seized with eagerness by the persons who were watching the work. "These pieces are worth $10 an ounce," said one man who secured a large chunk. The workmen say that they are not responsible for the breakage.

Wire-Walker Seriously Injured.

Ben Abdullah, whose feats on the wire have given him a reputation abroad, met with an accident at Hammerstein's Olympia the other night, which may cost him his life. He had never appeared in this country before. When he came out of his dressing room he appeared nervous. Speaking to an attendant, he said: "I am ill at ease. I am number thirteen on the programme. I do not like it." A thin wire had been stretched from the stage to the top gallery. Abdullah, balancing himself with a Japanese umbrella walked up the wire to the gallery. The audience applauded him as he turned to make what he calls his "slide for life." The spectators, with heads upturned, saw him pose himself on the wire and then begin to slide down on his feet. As he came he swayed from side to side, and gathered tremendous momentum. He was supposed to bring up against a cushion near the bottom. Instead of doing so, he body swayed so that he just struck the cushion with his shoulder. He was thrown from the wire and fell on the stage. A hasty examination showed that he had been very seriously and perhaps fatally hurt. His scalp was badly cut. He was suffering from concussion of the brain, and probably a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Roosefelt hospital.

The Doggie Was Slain.

Veda Rose, who lives in the eastern part of Sayville, N. Y., has been for some years the owner of a large and ferocious spotted dog, who has been a terror to all the other dogs of Sayville. In fact many small animals have been brought to an untimely end during encounters with Miss Rose's pet.

The dog is now dead. The other morning he accompanied his fond mistress up to the village meat market to watch her buy her poor doggie a bone, and being used to having his own way around the town, began to taste of chops and other meats lying on the blocks.

This was more than Bert Otto, one of the proprietors could stand. Seizing a sharp knife he hurled it at the dog. His aim was good. The dog dashed through the door with an ugly cut in his side. Miss Rose flung her meat at Otto's head and left the store in a rage. She then went to the office of Justice Stoothoff to get a warrant for Otto's arrest, but the Justice was in New York. That evening the dog died, and Miss Rose is weeping, and all the owners of small dogs are rejoicing and say that in future they will all buy their meat from Otto.

An Exciting Experience.

It was a very exciting experience that those on board the steamer Acadia went through while the boat was on the way down to Kingston. The Acadia, which belongs to the Merchants' line, took on 21,800 bushels of corn at Toledo for Montreal, and while passing through the Welland canal, the cargo in the hold was discovered to be on fire. Holes were cut in the deck and water poured in, and it was thought the fire had been extinguished, so the Acadia left Port Dalhousie for Kingston. At the next stopping place on crossing Lake Ontario, flames shot up again no less than three times. More water was poured in through the holes in the deck, and finally the flames were completely extinguished. At Kingston it was found that the cargo was very much damaged, and the Montreal Transportation company refused to receive it in that condition. Five thousand bushels of the damaged corn was discharged, and the Acadia proceeded on down to Montreal, where she will be docked and examined.

Compelling Patriotism.

Senator Frye, from the U.S. committee on commerce, submitted a written report on the house bill requiring a tonnage tax to be levied on yachts built abroad for Americans, in which he says: "Americans of wealth, taking advantage of the present law, have joined foreign yacht clubs, have had yachts built on the Clyde and elsewhere, and brought them into our waters, where they enjoy all the privileges which are given to owners of yachts built in our ship yards, and without paying taxes or entering or clearing at the customs houses." He says that up to the present time 26 of these yachts have been brought in, that there are now four large steam yachts which will cost about $1,500,000 being built on the Clyde for American citizens.

The minority of the committee, Messrs. Vest, Canfery, Berry and Pasco unite in proposing an amendment of the bill providing for the repeal of all laws refusing American registry to ships built abroad and belonging to citizens of the United States.

Big Cuban Bond Bid.

Cubans at the Junta headquarters, in New street, New York, are pleased at information that has leaked out that all the Cuban bonds lately put on the market by the revolutionary party have been asked for by one bidder, who offers sixty per cent in cash for them.

A confirmation of the news came from Benjamin J. Guerra, the treasurer of the Cuban delegation, and also treasurer of the Bond Committee. I saw Mr. Guerra at his office, in Water street recently. He said:

"We have an offer from a single bidder for all the bonds that we have now on the market, and his offer is under consideration. We printed bonds worth $10,000,000, but decided to offer only $2,000,000. For the bonds now on the market we have sufficient bids. These are for all sums, but we have already one bid for the full amount. This bid came from a Western man, who represents a syndicate of capitalists. He wants all of the $2,000,000, and will pay sixty per cent. for them. He is now on his way to New York to perfect the transaction."

Didn't Make Him Rich.

Ferdinand Schumacher, the millionaire "Oatmeal king" and president of the American Cereal company, of Chicago, the Schumacher Gymnasium company, of Akron, O., the Marseilles Land and Water Power company, the Illinois River Paper company, of Marseilles, Ills., and the Tennessee Land company, of Harriman, Tenn., has made a voluntary assignment, his liabilities being estimated at $1,500,000, and the assets at $2,000,000. Mr. Schumacher founded Harriman, Tenn., about six years ago. He is a strict prohibitionist and founded the city on the same principles. The result was that he lost nearly a half a million dollars in the transaction. Twelve years ago he was the candidate of the prohibition ticket for governor of Ohio.

Short—"There's another bill from the tailor. I wonder why he keeps sending bills to people he knows can't pay. Mrs. Short—Perhaps, my dear, he does it as an advertisement.

Hoax—I stood on one foot all the way home on a crowded car last night. Joax—What was the matter with the other foot? Hoax—Another man was standing on that.

Manitoba & Northwestern Railway

Read down				Read up		
Mixed	Thursday	Pass. Daily except Sunday	STATIONS.	Pass. Daily except Sunday	Mixed	Thursday
9 55	9 55		Winnipeg		21 25	21 25
11 50	11 50	s	Portage la Prairie	d	19 25	19 25
12 40	12 40	d	Gladstone	s	18 30	18 30
13 15	13 15		Macdonald		18 00	18 00
13 45	13 45		Westbourne		17 30	17 30
14 30	14 30		Woodside		17 00	17 00
14 50	14 50		Gladstone	d	16 40	16 40
15 10	15 10	s	Neepawa	s	16 20	16 20
15 40	15 40		Medway		15 50	15 50
16 00	16 00		Arden		15 30	15 30
a10 50						a14 50
d12 10	12 10		Neepawa		14 15	d14 10
17 00	17 00		Franklin		13 50	a13 50
18 30	18 30	a	Minnedosa	d	12 30	12 30

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, June 9, 1896.

	Maximum.	Minimum
Wednesday, June 3	78	47
Thursday, June 4	71	50
Friday, June 5	67	40
Saturday, June 6	66	46
Sunday, June 7	52	42
Monday, June 8	63	44
Tuesday, June 9	71	55

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday	E 2	SE 16	SE 6
Thursday, ...	NW 4	NW 20	NW 14
Friday, ...	NE 6	S 4	E 6
Saturday	E 14	E 15	NE 10
Sunday	NE 8	N 14	N 2
Monday	NE 1	SE 4	SE 10
Tuesday	SW 6	W 12	S 1

Local and General

An Editorial Appeal.

The wind bloweth,
The water floweth,
The subscriber oweth,
And the Lord knoweth,
We are in need of our dues;
So come a-runnin',
This thing of dunnin'
Gives us the blues.

—Ex.

—Mr. Frank Osler left this morning for the Kootenay B.C.

—Mr. A. Webster leaves to-morrow, Friday, for British Columbia.

—W. Slater, Jr., is dangerously ill, suffering from blood poisoning.

—Saturday last was the fifth anniversary of Sir John Macdonald's death.

—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Manitoba met in Winnipeg on Wednesday.

—United States bank clearings for last week show a decrease of 14.5 per cent.

—Thos. Hector, Esq., brother of Mrs. Leslie Gordon, and one of the Qu'Appelle pioneers, is in town on a visit.

—Mrs. W. H. Bell and her sister, Mrs. Salterio, of Calgary, left on Monday evening to visit their parents near Austen, Man.

—From reliable information received there is every prospect of an elevator being built in Qu'Appelle in time to handle this year's crop.

—Posters are out for the sale of stock, implements and household effects of Robt. Bell, of Davin, which takes place on the 18th inst.

—The political excitement in town is near the boiling point, several bets for considerable amounts on the results have already been made.

—We are sorry to have to report the serious illness of Mr. W. J. Davidson, but hope to be able to mention his recovery in our next issue.

—T. Paterson Jr. district manager for Manitoba and the Northwest, of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., was in town on Friday last.

—The Dominion revenue for the last eleven months has increased two million and a half The expenditure was three-quarters of a million less.

—Mr. Ritchie, a student of McMaster College, Toronto, arrived Saturday morning and has taken charge of the Baptist congregation here for the summer months. He held the usual morning and evening services on Sunday last and preached to large congregations.

—It is reported that the Cree Indians, who fled across the line after the Riel rebellion, are afraid to return. While the government will furnish them protection, they are afraid that should they return they will be picked off, one by one, as they wandered about the prairie.

—Particulars are to hand of the death of Mr. Joseph Dundas, of Dundee, Scotland. The unfortunate man was in the act of trying to save the guardian of the Westgreen Asylum, who was attacked by a patient with a spade The infuriated lunatic after felling the guardian to the ground turned on Mr. Dundas, a man of seventy years of age and immediately attacked him felling him to the ground, splitting the skull open, and without doubt killing him instantly. Mr. Dundas was the father of Messrs. Andrew and Adam Dundas, and of Mrs. T. C. Bunn, all of Qu'Appelle, and we have no doubt the sympathies of the community will be willingly accorded them.

—In last week's issue of the Progress a typographical error appeared in our notice of a magazine; the word printed was "Massey's," it should have been "Munsey's," as that was the magazine under review at the time. We reproduce the paragraph below, with the correction.

The June issue of Munsey's Magazine, which is, we venture to predict, destined speedily to become the most popular publication in magazine literature, would confirm the fact, if confirmation were wanting, that it is a perfect marvel of excellence and cheapness combined. Such a desirable combination, indeed, as that represented in the publication in question stands alone, it is unique, and the promoters are justly entitled to a bumper measure of thanks from the reading public for placing within their reach such good, sound, healthy food for the mind at a cost within the means of the multitude.

—The picnic season has commenced, the first picnic being held at the driving park yesterday, Wednesday. Quite a large crowd, both juveniles and adults, attended and spent an enjoyable time.

—A six days' bicycle race is now taking place at Fort Garry Park, Winnipeg, the contestants being four young ladies. Several records have been broken. The race is drawing large crowds of spectators.

—Mr. A. C. Strachn, of Manitoba College, arrived on Saturday morning to take charge of the Presbyterian congregation here during Rev. Mr. Thompson's absence. He preached both morning and evening on Sunday last and made a most favorable impression.

—The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Minister of the Interior, will address a meeting of the electors in the town hall, Indian Head, to-night, Thursday. We have no doubt he will receive a most enthusiastic reception. A full report will appear in our next issue.

—They are always trying to "click creation" on the other side of the Atlantic, says a London contemporary, and if Senator Brown, of Utah, gets his way Congress will be able to boast of something truly big in maps. The map which he proposes will be miniature, indeed, but also monstrous, for it will represent every feature of the country, down to the hillocks and duck-ponds, one foot of surface to represent a square mile of actual area, and the whole making a map more than half a mile one way by a third of a mile the other. It will first be necessary for Congress to provide about 745 acres of land on which to locate the map. Possibly, however, it may not get as far as that.

Starr's Point Scintillations.

(From a New Correspondent)

The temperance society of Starr's Point Sunday school held their second meeting in the school house on Thursday evening, with Mr. Bray in the chair. There were a number of visitors from town and Grassington. Among the visitors we would mention Mr. Campion who treated the audience to a recitation. The pledge book was passed around and seven new names were added, making a total of thirty-seven. The following was the programme presented: Opening hymn, "Are You Coming Home To-night?" Chairman's address; reading, Mr. H. Starr; recitation, Mr. Bray; song, Mr. George Bailey; reading, Miss Cates; song, the Misses McMichael; recitation, Mrs. Downing; reading, Miss Bailey; song, Mr. R. Spencer; recitation, Miss Maud Hardy; song, Mr. S. Bailey; recitation, "The Temperance Boys;" song, Mr. J. G. Addeason; song, by four children; reading, Mr. Downing; recitation, Master A. Bailey; recitation, Master Willie Cates; song, Miss Maud Hardy; recitation, Master Herbert Bailey; reading, Miss McMichael; song, Mr. Bray; reading, Miss Emma McMichael; song, Mr. S. Bailey; reading, Mrs. Downing; recitation, Miss Smith; hymn, "Let the Lower Lights be Burning."

Council Minutes.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the council, held in the council chamber on Monday, June 1st, 1896.

The Reeve and Councillors Webster, Cates and Raymond were present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

A petition from J. P. Beauchamp and others praying for the improvement of the lane running through block 166 was received and read and referred to council.

A communication was received from Wm. Owens re pound, and from J. B. Monk, manager Bank of Ottawa, re well, and referred to council.

A cheque for $11.50 was received from Wm. Truartha in payment for destroying noxious weeds on Sec. 34-17-16, and several accounts were also received and referred to Committee on F.A. & S.

The Treasurer's report was received and referred to finance committee.

The meeting then adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

Council resumed with the Reeve in the chair, and Councillors Webster, Cates, Raymond and Craig present.

Messrs. G. H. V. Bulyea, M.L.A. and J. H. MacCaul, president of the Board of Trade, interviewed the council re a communication from the bank of Ottawa asking the municipality to co-operate in putting in an artesian well for supplying the mill with water. The clerk was instructed to propose to the bank that the municipality would put the well, four inches in diameter, down 1,200 feet for $600, and continue sinking said well for 50c per foot thereafter.

J. M. Gray interviewed the council re plowing road allowance running west from the southern post, between 20 and 29 (four miles), and was instructed to proceed at once with the contract.

Cates—Craig—That the petition of J. P. Beauchamp and others, asking to have certain improvements made in the lane running through block 166, be referred to Councillor Raymond with the recommendation that their wishes be met as near as possible. Carried.

Cates—Webster—That the road overseers be instructed to assist the noxious weed inspector in the discharge of his duties by applying statute labor when practicable. Carried.

Webster—Craig—That the clerk be instructed to advise the H. B. Co. that in consideration of their commuting their statute labor during this month, that the amount be computed upon their total assessment. Carried.

The report of the committee on F. A. and S. was read as follows:

We, your committee on Finance, Assessment and Safety, beg leave to report:

We would recommend that the following claims against the municipality be paid, viz:

F. J. Fessant, fixing wells	$ 3 75
J. B. Robinson, advertising case for stock	6 80
I. Hardy, burying dead horse	2 00
Clerk and Inspector's salary	14 50
J. Doolittle, postage	1 40
J. Wagman, hauling manure	5 50
Clerk, to pay Consolidated Stationery Co. for ledgers and freight	28 37
J. P. Beauchamp, stationery	2 35
N. Cryderman, rubber stamps	50
Clerk, to pay Turner and Dunnett account	95
	$66 12

The Treasurer reports the following funds on hand:

School District No. 39	$ 29 22
" No. 174	69 00
" No. 244	113 6
" No. 357	14 40
Mill bonus	178 87
General Municipal grant	433 40
Statute labor	186 39
Legislative grant	79 72
Cemetery	10 00
Proceeds of sale of stock	31 40
	$1146 00

We would recommend that the cheque drawn in favor of Wm. Truartha for destroying noxious weeds be credited to the N.E. ¼ 34-17-16; also, that a cheque be issued in favor of Wm Miller, poundkeeper No. 1, for shortage in the sale of stock, $10.35; also, the report of Wm. Miller, poundkeeper, be filed, and also that the report for 1895 of A. M. Dale be filed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sd.) A. RAYMOND, chairman pro tem.

Raymond—Webster—That the finance report as read be received and the recommendations therein contained be concurred in and that the reeve and clerk be authorized to issue cheques in payment of the several claims mentioned against the municipality. Carried.

Craig—Cates—That the reeve and clerk be authorized to advertise for tenders to furnish willow posts and poplar poles or rails to fence certain dams within the municipality. Carried.

A by-law amending by-law No. 229 was put through its various stages, passed, signed and sealed.

The meeting was then adjourned.

A Question in Fractions.

Bright children in school are in great danger sometimes of passing over the border line of mathematics into the forbidden domain of common sense. A teacher once said to her class in mental arithmetic:—

"Now boys, I have a few questions in fractions to ask. Suppose I have a piece of beefsteak, and I cut it into two pieces What would those pieces be called?"

"Halves!" shouted the class.

"Right. And if I cut each half into two pieces?"

"Quarters!"

"That is correct. And if the quarters were each cut in half?"

"Eighths!"

"Yes. And if those were chopped in two?"

The answers were growing fewer and fewer, but one boy meditated a moment, and answered:—

"Sixteenths."

"Very good. And when the sixteenths were cut in half what would they be?"

There was silence in the class, but presently a little boy at the foot put up his hand.

"Do you know, Johnny? Well, you may tell me."

"Hash!" answered Johnny, confidently—and truly.

DEATHS

DUNDAS—At Westgreen asylum, Dundee, Scotland, suddenly, on May 19th, Joseph Dundas, carter, a native of Kurriemuir, in the 70th year of his age.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

New Patents.

The following list of United States patents, granted May 5th and 21st, 1896, is reported for this paper by James Sangster, Patent Attorney, Buffalo, N.Y.:

James S. Back, assignor of one-half to G. L. Orme, autoharp

Joseph A. Lafrance, Montreal, feed mechanism for cork cutting machines.

Jean Armand-Trance, Toronto, combined bicycle and vehicle.

Alexander Watson, Kilmount, combined latch and lock.

Daniel Conboy, Toronto, carriage top.

Henry L. Guilline, Victoria, inflating device.

Charles Kruitziger, Waterloo, washing device.

Moses Moyer, Toronto, device for holding horses.

Dervishes Routed.

AKASHEH, June 10.—Major Burn Murdoch's cavalry occupied Suarda on Monday, and captured the entire Dervish camp and a great quantity of supplies. Many of the enemy were killed and forty Dervishes made prisoners.

CAIRO, June 10.—The Egyptian cavalry at first pursued the fleeing Dervishes at that place, killing a large number of Dervishes. They took the route to Suarda. The cavalry upon reaching Suarda found the place deserted The troops occupied the place, and seized an enormous quantity of stores of all kinds and a number of camels.

Sintaluta Siftings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the Sintaluta Farmer's Elevator Co., Ltd., was held at the Sintaluta hotel on Saturday, and by the reports presented by the officers the company is in a highly prosperous condition. The following officers and directors were appointed: President, J. T Partridge; Vice-President, Isaac Powell; Secretary, H. O. Partridge; Treasurer, C. J. Dutton. Directors: J. T. Partride, I. Powell, H. O Partridge, J. P., C. J. Dutton, W. Curle, S. Meek, D. Railton, Dan Railton, H. T. Smith.

The society of Spring Coulee has been reinforced by a son-in-law of Mr. Partridge, Mr. Chas. Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner owns the S.W. ¼ 21-18-11, and intends to settle on it at once.

Mr. Cameron has made a start on Brook's new brick store, and Mr. Magee is also putting up a substantial frame structure for his harness, hardware and seed business.

Mr. Ingham has moved out on the farm.

Mr. H. Rowe's team ran away with Ned the other day and smashed the wagon badly.

The mosquitoes are raising cane generally.

Lasting Regrets.

"I never bet on a horse race but once," said the good deacon. "and I have regretted it ever since."

"Surely the sin has been forgiven ere now," said the minister.

"Oh, I don't doubt that. But the fact is I only won $2 when I might just as well have made it a thousand, since I was in for it."

OH, SAY!

Did you see those pretty

Baby Carriages

Where there is such a fine display of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c.?

No! Where is that?

At Bulyea's Store,

OF COURSE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The North-West Lands of the Estate of the late W. R. THISTLE, comprising

4,000 ACRES

Of Valuable Improved

FARM PROPERTY

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE ON

Most Reasonable Terms.

For full particulars apply to

A. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER,
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Burn Half

the coal and wood you now use by purchasing the LYONS' FUEL SAVER AND HEAT RADIATOR. Saves at least Forty per cent of Fuel. A perfect heat arrester and protector from fire. The only radiator with return fire on the market, covered by patent. Why burn two loads when one will give same heat?

Testimonials and proofs of claims from local agent.

A. H. B. SPERLING,
Qu'Appelle Station.

C. BABBIT,

AGENT

FOR THE

NEW SINGER VIBRATOR Sewing Machine.

ALSO, FOR THE

Genuine Sperm Sewing Machine and Gun Oil.

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WILL HAVE IN

Full Supply of Clocks, Etc,

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Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

Passengers for Old Country go direct from train to ocean steamer. Baggage checked on board.

To the Kootenay Mining Country without change in two days.

Scenic route to the Pacific Coast.

To China and Japan from Vancouver:

Empress of China	May 11.
Empress of India	June 1.

To Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand and Australia:

Warrimoo	May 30.
Miowera	June 30.

For descriptive pamphlets, etc., apply to E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle, or to ROBT. KERR, Traffic Manager, Winnipeg, Man.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS
ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and quickest route to the Old Country.

		From New York
Teutonic,	White Star Line,	June 17
Britannic,	"	June 24
Noordland,	Red Star Line,	June 17
Friesland,	"	June 24
New York,	American Line,	June 17
St. Louis,	"	June 24
State of Nebraska,	Allan-State Line,	June 26
State of California,	"	July 9
		From Montreal.
Numidian,	Allan Line,	June 20
Parisian,	"	June 27
Vancouver,	Dominion Line,	June 6
Angloman,	"	June 13
Lake Huron,	Beaver Line,	June 17
Lake Ontario,	"	June 24

Cabin $40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80, upwards. Intermediate $30 to $35. Steerage $24.50 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points. Apply to

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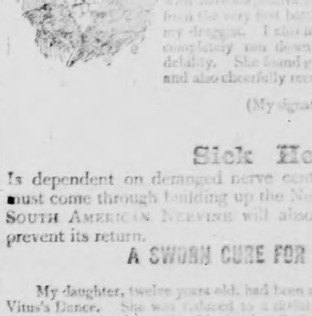
Headquarters for Two Daily Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.

TWO-THIRDS OF ALL OUR DISEASES AILMENTS

ARE CAUSED BY

DERANGED NERVE CENTRES

AT THE BASE OF THE BRAIN.



LATE discoveries have absolutely proven that the Stomach, Liver, Lungs, and indeed all internal organs, are controlled by the nerve centres at the base of the brain. The manufacturer of THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE AND STOMACH AND LIVER CURE has studied this subject closely for more than twenty-five years and has fully demonstrated that the foundation of our Chronic Diseases are due to the long continued action of some cause, either within or at the base of the brain, and not from a derangement of the organs themselves; hence that the usual methods of treatment are wrong.

As all know, a serious injury to the spinal cord will at once cause Paralysis of the body below the injured part; it therefore will be equally well understood how the derangement of the nerve centres will cause the derangement of the different organs of the body which they supply with Nerve Fluid or Nerve Force.

The wonderful success of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is due alone to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. The use of a single bottle of this remedy will convince the most incredulous. It is, indeed, a veritable Nerve Food and WILL RELIEVE IN ONE DAY the varied forms of Nervous Disease and Stomach Troubles.



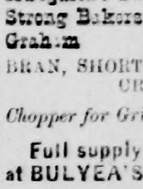
WHAT EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN E. TRUAX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial.

It will cure you.

July 16th, 1895. (My signature) Reuben E Truax

Walkerton, Ont.



A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.

PEMBROKE, Ontario, June 27th, 1895.

To the Proprietor of South American Nervine.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervousness, constipation and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, when I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My signature) Rev W S Barker

Sick Headache

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Indiana.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of her nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the greatest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone. MRS. W. T. EDMONDS

State of Indiana } ss
Montgomery County, }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 19, 1897.

CHAS. M. TRAVIS, Notary Public.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

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BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP, CRACKED WHEAT.

Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuffs.

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